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ABSTRACT

The activities of the Library of Congress (LC) for the 1980-1981 fiscal year are described in this report. Its seven main sections cover the areas of administration, national programs, services to Congress, processing services, research services, the LC Law Library, and the Copyright Office. Lists of officers and consultants of the library and an LC organization chart are also presented. Appendices provide data on the LC trust fund board, acquisitions and acquisitions work, cataloging and maintenance of catalogs, cataloging distribution, reader services, services to the blind and physically handicapped, photoduplication, preservation and restoration, employment, finances, legislation, exhibits, cultural programs, and LC publications. An index concludes the report. (ESR)

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Annual Report 1981 of The Librarian of Congress

for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1981

Library of Congress Washington 1982

IR050036

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, 97TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, *Chairman*
Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., *Vice Chairman*

Members of the Committee: Senators Mark O. Hatfield, Howard H. Baker, Jr., Claiborne Pell, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Representatives Al Swift, William J. Coyne, Newt Gingrich, James K. Coyne. *Chief Clerk:* Cynthia A. Szady.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, as amended, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, reinvest, or retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library." (2 U.S.C. 154–163)

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of $10,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of at least four percent per annum. Public Law 94–289 makes possible a higher rate when national economic conditions so dictate.

Members of the Board on September 30, 1981: Donald T. Regan, Secretary of the Treasury; Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, *Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library;* Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, *Chairman and Secretary;* Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr. *(term expires March 9, 1985);* and Milton A. Wolf *(term expires March 9, 1983).*

FORMS OF GIFTS OR BEQUESTS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

OF MATERIAL

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION

General Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

Specific Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [describe purpose which may be any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress]."

Example: Gift or bequest to the Library facsimile program—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library facsimile program."

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES, OR OTHER PROPERTY

"To the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to be administered for the benefit of, or in connection with the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—Subject to federal statutes and regulations, gifts, bequests, or devises to the United States for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the Trust Fund Board, and any income therefrom, generally are exempt from federal and District of Columbia taxes.

Officers of the Library

As of September 30, 1981

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress
William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress
Donald C. Curran, The Associate Librarian of Congress

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Ernest C. Barker, Chief Internal Auditor
Janet Chase, Special Assistant to The Librarian
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John Finzi, Director, Collections Development Office
Morrigene Holcomb, Women's Program Officer
John J. Kominski, General Counsel
Marjorie R. Kulisheck, Executive Assignment and Classification Appeals Officer
Arthur J. Lieb, Executive Officer
Joseph M. Love, Personnel Security Officer
Adoreen M. McCormick, Legislative Liaison Officer
Alfred E. McEwen, Coordinator, Equal Employment Opportunity Compliance Office
Jean B. Metz, Selection Officer
William H. Mobley, Principal Evaluations Officer
Nancy J. Radford, Regulations Officer
James R. Trew, Director, Library Environment Resources Office
Eugene Walton, Coordinator, Affirmative Action Office

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American Folklife Center

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Joseph C. Hickerson, Head, Archive of Folk Culture

Children's Literature Center

Margaret N. Coughlan, Acting Chief

Educational Liaison Office

Dorothy Pollet Gray, Educational Liaison Officer

Exhibits Office

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Leonard C. Faber, Assistant Exhibits Officer

Federal Library Committee

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Information Office

Jean E. Tucker, Acting Information Officer

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

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Mary Berghaus Levering, Chief, Network Division

Publishing Office

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Catherine M. Croy, Executive Assistant
Stephen E. Bush, Safety Officer

Automated Systems

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Joseph W. Price, Deputy Assistant Director for Systems Engineering and Operations
Charlene A. Woody, Deputy Assistant Director for Systems Development

Management Services

Buildings Management Division

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John J. Laffey, Assistant Chief

Central Services Division

Elliott C. Finley, Chief
Harold R. Hooper, Assistant Chief

Financial Management Office

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William C. Myers, Accounting Officer
Edwin M. Krintz, Disbursing Officer

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Mary Ann Ferrarese, Assistant Chief for Bibliographic Services
Cy Brownstein, Assistant Chief for Technical Services

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Hugh L. Elsbree, Jr., Assistant Director for Policy, Planning, and Review
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Edward Mason, Coordinator of Member and Committee Relations
James W. Robinson, Coordinator of Review
Susan C. Finsen, Coordinator of Management and Administrative Services

American Law Division

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Charles Doyle, Assistant Chief

Congressional Reference Division

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Margaret E. Whitlock, Assistant Chief

Economics Division

Leon M. Cole, Chief
William A. Cox, Assistant Chief

Education and Public Welfare Division

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Earl Canfield, Assistant Chief

Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

David E. Gushee, Chief
Robert E. Wolf, Assistant Chief

Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

Stanley J. Heginbotham, Chief
Louis C. Finch, Assistant Chief

Government Division

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Daniel P. Mulhollan, Assistant Chief

Library Services Division

Jack McDonald, Chief
Frederick J. Rosenthal, Assistant Chief

Science Policy Research Division

James M. McCullough, Chief
Gail H. Marcus, Assistant Chief

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Waldo H. Moore, Associate Register of Copyrights for Special Programs
Anthony P. Harrison, Assistant Register of Copyrights
Mark A. Lillis, Attorney for Research Programs
Lewis I. Flacks, International Copyright Officer

Dorothy M. Schrader, General Counsel and Associate Register of Copyrights for Legal Affairs
Richard E. Glasgow, Assistant General Counsel

Eric S. G. Reid, Senior Administrative Officer

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Grace Ross Reed, Chief
Orlando L. Campos, Assistant Chief

Cataloging Division

Susan B. Aramayo, Chief

Examining Division

Marybeth Peters, Chief
Jodi R. Sigmon, Assistant Chief

Information and Reference Division

Michael S. Keplinger, Chief
Joan Doherty, Assistant Chief

Licensing Division

Walter D. Sampson, Jr., Chief

Records Management Division

Ann L. Hallstein, Chief

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LaVerne P. Mullin, Executive Officer

American-British Law Division

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Robert L. Nay, Assistant Chief
Philip C. Berwick, Head, Law Library Reading Room

European Law Division

Ivan Sipkov, Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief

Far Eastern Law Division

Tao-tai Hsia, Chief
Sung Yoon Cho, Assistant to the Chief

Hispanic Law Division

Rubens Medina, Chief
Armando González, Assistant to the Chief

Near Eastern and African Law Division

Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief
Anton Wekerle, Assistant to the Chief

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Laurie E. Smith, Technical Officer
Susan M. Tarr, Executive Assistant
Mary S. Townsend, Executive Assistant

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Robert A. Davis, Assistant to the Director

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Jennifer V. Magnus, Assistant Chief

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James C. Armstrong, Field Director, East Africa
Michael W. Albin, Field Director, Egypt
Ellis Gene Smith, Field Director, India
John C. Crawford, Field Director, Indonesia
Andrew Y. Kuroda, Field Director, Japan
Eunice S. Gupta, Field Director, Pakistan

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Robert M. Hiatt, Assistant to the Director

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Edith Scott, Chief Instructor

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John P. Comaromi, Chief and Editor, *Dewey Decimal Classification*
Melba D. Adams, Assistant Chief

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William R. Huntley, Assistant Chief

MARC Editorial Division

Michael H. Shelley, Chief
Pamela Q. Andre, Assistant Chief

Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy

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Shared Cataloging Division

Nathalie P. Delougaz, Chief
Hugo W. Christiansen, Assistant Chief

Subject Cataloging Division

Mary K. Dewees Pietris, Chief
Myrl D. Powell, Assistant Chief
Eugene T. Frosio, Principal Subject Cataloger

Office of the Director for Processing Systems, Networks, and Automation Planning

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Mary S. Price, Assistant Director
Sally H. McCallum, Assistant to the Director

Automation Planning and Liaison Office

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Kay F. Wexler, Assistant Chief
Patrick S. Bernard, Principal Editor

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Dorothy J. Glasby, Assistant Chief
(Vacant), CONSER Operations Coordinator
Linda K. Bartley, Head, National Serials Data Program
Marian B. Abbott, Editor, *New Serial Titles*

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Warren M. Tsuneishi, Director for Area Studies
Elizabeth F. Stroup, Director for General Reference
Alan M. Fern, Director for Special Collections
Carolyn H. Sung, Executive Officer
Theodore E. Leach, Automation Officer
Edward A. D'Alessandro, Special Assistant for Planning Management
L. Christopher Wright, Staff Assistant to the Director for General Reference
Roland C. Maheux, Staff Assistant to the Director for Special Collections

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Peter J. Fay, Head Librarian

Preservation Office

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Matt T. Roberts, Binding Officer
Lawrence S. Robinson, Preservation Microfilming Officer
(Vacant), Research Officer
Peter Waters, Restoration Officer

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African and Middle Eastern Division

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Beverly Ann Gray, Head, African Section
Myron M. Weinstein, Head, Hebraic Section
George N. Atiyeh, Head, Near East Section

Asian Division

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Chi Wang, Head, Chinese and Korean Section
Hisao Matsumoto, Head, Japanese Section
Louis A. Jacob, Head, Southern Asia Section

European Division

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Robert V. Allen, Acting Assistant Chief

Hispanic Division

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John R. Hébert, Assistant Chief
Dolores M. Martin, Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*
Georgette M. Dorn, Specialist in Hispanic Culture and Head, Reference Section

General Reference

Collections Management Division

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Emmett G. Trainor, Assistant Chief, Book Service
Maurice Sanders, Head, Book Service Section
(Vacant), Head, Collections Improvement Section
(Vacant), Head, Collections Maintenance Section
Suanne A. Thamm, Head, Special Search Section

Federal Research Division

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief

General Reading Rooms Division

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Winston Tabb, Assistant Chief
John W. Kimball, Jr., Head, Automation and Reference Collections Section
Judith F. Austin, Head, Bibliography Section
Josephus Nelson, Head, Main Reading Room Section
Robert V. Gross, Head, Microform Reading Room Section
Margaret McGinnis, Head, Reference Correspondence Section
James E. Stewart, Head, Telephone Inquiry Section
Gary D. Jensen, Head, Thomas Jefferson Reading Room Section
William Sartain, Head, Research Facilities Section

Loan Division

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Thomas D. Burney, Assistant Chief
Barbu Alim, Librarian in charge of Library Station in the Capitol
William T. Rains, Head, Loan Reference Section
Everett J. Johnson, Head, Records Section

National Referral Center

Edward N. MacConomy, Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Staffan Rosenborg, Head, Publications Section
John A. Feulner, Head, Referral Services Section
Lloyd W. Shipley, Head, Resources Analysis Section

Science and Technology Division

Joseph W. Price, Chief
John F. Price, Assistant Chief
Karl R. Green, Head, Technical Reports Section
Constance Carter, Head, Science Reference Section
Geza T. Thuronyi, Head, Special Projects Section

Serial and Government Publications Division

Donald F. Wisdom, Chief
Bernard A. Bernier, Jr., Assistant Chief
Agnes Ferruso, Head, Government Publications Section
Frank J. Carroll, Head, Newspaper Section
Anthony J. Kostreba, Head, Periodical Section
Katherine F. Gould, Coordinator of Reference Service

Special Collections

Geography and Map Division

John A. Wolter, Chief
Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Assistant Chief
Richard W. Stephenson, Head, Reference and Bibliography Section
David K. Carrington, Head, Technical Services Section

Manuscript Division

Paul T. Heffron, Acting Chief
James H. Hutson, Acting Assistant Chief
John D. Knowlton, Head, Preparation Section, and Technical Officer
C. Fred Coker, Head, Reference and Reader Service Section
(Vacant), Coordinator, Historical Publications Office

Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division

(Vacant), Chief
Paul C. Spehr, Assistant Chief
Gerald Gibson, Head, Curatorial Section
Patrick Sheehan, Head, Documentation and Reference Section
Robert Carneal, Head, Laboratory Services Section
Harriet Harrison, Head, Processing Section

Music Division

Donald L. Leavitt, Chief
Jon W. Newsom, Assistant Chief
Elizabeth H. Auman, Head, Reference Section

Prints and Photographs Division

Oliver O. Jensen, Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Jerry L. Kearns, Head, Reference Section
Jerald Curtis Maddox, Collections Planner and Curator of Photography

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

William Matheson, Chief
Peter VanWingen, Head, Reference and Reader Services Section
Don C. Marcin, Head, Processing Section

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress, Chairman, ex officio
Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University
Philip B. Kurland, University of Chicago
Paul Mishkin, University of California at Berkeley
Charles Alan Wright, University of Texas
James H. Hutson, Administrative Officer, Office of the Devise

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND

Donald J. Saff, Jim Dine, and Karen Beall (designated representative of Chief, Prints and Photographs Division, ex officio)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BRANCH GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Charles E. Goodman, Manager

Consultants of the Library

CONSULTANT IN POETRY IN ENGLISH

Maxine Kumin

HONORARY CONSULTANTS

American Letters

Stanley Kunitz
Clare Boothe Luce
James A. Michener

Early Printed Books

Frederick R. Goff

East Asian Bibliography

Edwin G. Beal

Hebraic Bibliography

Lawrence Marwick (died October 17, 1981)

Literature of Magic

Morris N. Young

Sigmund Freud Studies

Anna Freud

U.S. Cartographic History

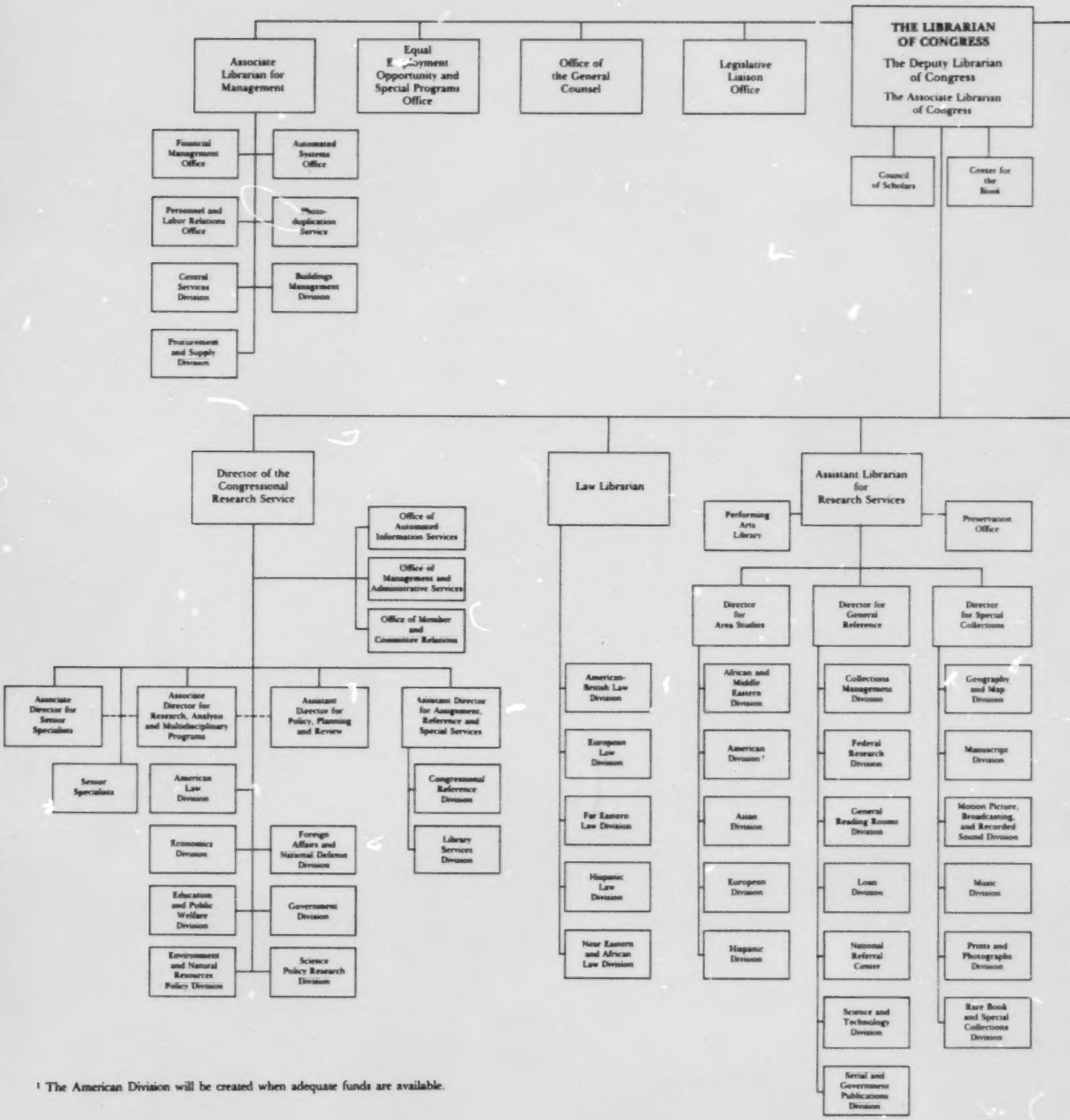
Walter W. Ristow

Walt Whitman Studies

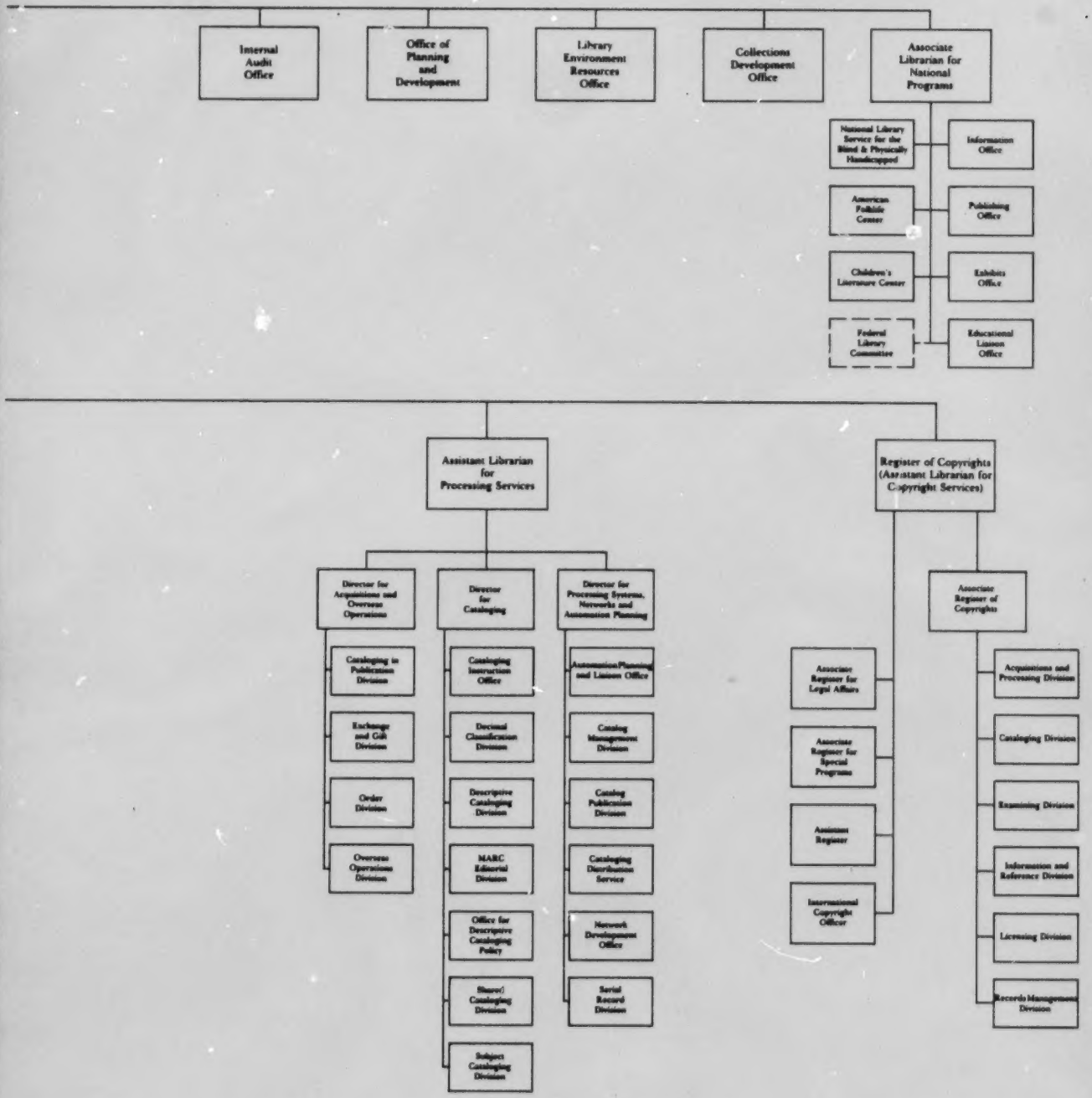
Charles E. Feinberg

Organization Chart

As of September 30, 1981


THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
The Deputy Librarian of Congress
The Associate Librarian of Congress
Associate Librarian for Management
Equal Employment Opportunity and Special Programs Office
Office of the General Counsel
Legislative Liaison Office
Council of Scholars
Center for the Book
Financial Management Office
Automated Systems Office
Personnel and Labor Relations Office
Photoduplication Service
General Services Division
Buildings Management Division
Procurement and Supply Division
Director of the Congressional Research Service
Law Librarian
Assistant Librarian for Research Services
Office of Automated Information Services
Office of Management and Administrative Services
Office of Member and Committee Relations
Performing Arts Library
Preservation Office
Director for Area Studies
Director for General Reference
Director for Special Collections
Associate Director for Senior Specialists
Associate Director for Research, Analysis and Multidisciplinary Programs
Assistant Director for Policy, Planning and Review
Assistant Director for Assignment, Reference and Special Services
Senior Specialists
American Law Division
Economics Division
Education and Public Welfare Division
Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division
Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division
Government Division
Science Policy Research Division
Congressional Reference Division
Library Services Division
American-British Law Division
European Law Division
Far Eastern Law Division
Hispanic Law Division
Near Eastern and African Law Division
African and Middle Eastern Division
American Division[1]
Asian Division
European Division
Hispanic Division
Collections Management Division
Federal Research Division
General Reading Rooms Division
Loan Division
National Referral Center
Science and Technology Division
Serial and Government Publications Division
Geography and Map Division
Manuscript Division
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division
Music Division
Prints and Photographs Division
Rare Book and Special Collections Division

[1] The American Division will be created when adequate funds are available.

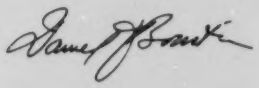

Internal Audit Office
Office of Planning and Development
Library Environment Resources Office
Collections Development Office
Associate Librarian for National Programs
National Library Service for the Blind & Physically Handicapped
Information Office
American Folklife Center
Publishing Office
Children's Literature Center
Exhibits Office
Federal Library Committee
Educational Liaison Office
Assistant Librarian for Processing Services
Register of Copyrights (Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services)
Director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations
Director for Cataloging
Director for Processing Systems, Networks and Automation Planning
Associate Register of Copyrights
Cataloging in Publication Division
Exchange and Gift Division
Order Division
Overseas Operations Division
Cataloging Instruction Office
Decimal Classification Division
Descriptive Cataloging Division
MARC Editorial Division
Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy
Shared Cataloging Division
Subject Cataloging Division
Automation Planning and Liaison Office
Catalog Management Division
Catalog Publication Division
Cataloging Distribution Service
Network Development Office
Serial Record Division
Associate Register for Legal Affairs
Associate Register for Special Programs
Assistant Register
International Copyright Officer
Acquisitions and Processing Division
Cataloging Division
Examining Division
Information and Reference Division
Licensing Division
Records Management Division

Letter of Transmittal

The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIRS:

It is my privilege to submit this report of the activities of the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981. It is accompanied by four issues of its supplement, the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, together with a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.



DANIEL J. BOORSTIN
The Librarian of Congress

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

1

Administration

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

The inaugural meeting of the Council of Scholars, November 19–20, 1980, included a symposium on creativity, held with the support and cooperation of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The following papers were delivered at the symposium: Gerald Holton, "On Tracing the Nascent Moment," an inquiry into creativity in science; Yehudi Menuhin, "Creativity in the Arts"; J. W. Getzels, "The Psychology of Creativity"; Carl Schorske, "Community Experience and Cultural Creativity: Basel and Vienna"; and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., "Creativity in Statecraft." The Librarian of Congress, Daniel J. Boorstin, gave the opening address, entitled "The Fertile Verge: Creativity in the United States." The closing address, "On Culture and Creativity, with a Brief Conducted Tour of Division Street," was given by Saul Bellow. The papers were discussed by an audience of university presidents, directors of learned institutions, and others.

At its spring meeting, April 3–4, 1981, the council received an interpretive account of the fall meeting, prepared by its chairman, Jaroslav Pelikan, and continued its deliberations on creativity. Members were asked to prepare and submit short papers containing their own reflections on the subject. The symposium papers, the fall and spring discussions, and the précis of the council members formed a mass of information, assertions, speculations, and queries, which furnished the raw material for the preparation of an inventory of knowledge of creativity.

The council intends that the inventory of knowledge be a continuing enterprise. Each time the council examines a large topic such as creativity it will prepare a summary report covering what is known and what needs to be known about the topic. The report will then become a component of the inventory of knowledge.

General Administration

Fiscal 1981 began much like the preceding year ended, with a great deal of effort being given to the task of moving staff and collections to the James Madison Memorial Building. To an assembly of staff responsible for planning and effecting the move, the Deputy Librarian of Congress, William J. Welsh, said, "When it is all over and the JMMB is fully occupied, you will have done what has never been done before and what may never be done again—moving almost every person and every item in the largest library in the world—a library whose collections and human resources will continue to enrich the life of the people of this great nation."

The fiscal year also brought to completion a monumental fourteen-year project—the 755-volume *National Union Catalog*.

While these accomplishments were being celebrated, other persistent and new problems

competed for attention, including preservation of the Library's collections, the need to maintain services while reducing expenditures, and restoration of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings.

Under the leadership of the Deputy Librarian, the Library focused on the issue of preservation of its collections in fiscal 1981. The Library's increasing emphasis on the preservation of its collections dates back to 1940, when it created the position of Keeper of the Collections, one of whose duties was conservation. In 1967 the Library formed a separate Preservation Office, which introduced a number of new programs in addition to expanding existing ones.

To marshall the Library's preservation work into a coherent and much expanded program, the Deputy Librarian requested various offices to prepare a five-year plan for preservation which could be embodied into an overall plan. The report, delivered at midyear, contained a number of promising ideas, but because there is not enough information available about developing technologies, which are likely to bring a revolutionary transformation to preservation work, a five-year plan could not be outlined at this time. Therefore the Library decided to explore the two avenues which showed greatest promise toward preserving the nation's printed heritage.

The first, mass deacidification, has potential for the economical preservation of works in their original paper form; the second, optical disk storage, provides the technology for preserving items in a different format. After successful experiments during the 1970s, plans were made to mass deacidify five thousand books in a vacuum chamber at NASA's Goddard Space Flight facility in suburban Washington in 1982. Simultaneously, an Optical Disk Storage Technology Committee was formed to investigate disk technology and devise detailed plans for its use in the preservation of the collections. Another committee, the Preservation Policy Committee, was charged to select materials for use in testing disk technology. This committee will also make decisions on the acceptability of the product from the standpoint of longevity and accuracy of reproduction.

Collections Development Office

The Collections Development Office continued its program of review and revision of all extant Acquisitions Policy Statements in close cooperation with the area and subject specialists of Research Services and the appropriate staff of the Law Library and Processing Services. Through recent review and discussion, it was concluded that copyrighted periodicals in clinical medicine are basically out of scope for the Library of Congress, and a revised policy statement has been prepared to reflect this fact. The Library would continue to retain journals of national and regional medical associations as well as those journals that cover the professional, social, legal, and economic aspects of medicine. New or revised acquisitions policies for the visual arts in all forms, the performing arts, motion pictures, religion, and ethnic materials are also in preparation. The office began publication of a series of *Collections Development Office Guidelines*; six issues were prepared and distributed during the year. Among the topics covered were custody of slides and transparencies, treatment of serials in microform, and instructions for recommending purchases from auction sales.

During the year much discussion and planning was devoted to certain categories of foreign materials in the social sciences which, when received, present serious problems of overload for the traditional cataloging processes and cannot readily be made available to researchers. These publications, generally known as "report literature," are often flimsy and ephemeral in nature, but they are nonetheless exceedingly important for current research as they cover areas of economics, social matters, and development often unavailable in other sources. Various possible solutions were explored, the most promising of which appear to be microfiching and batch cataloging. The appropriate MARC format for this type of cataloging is now in preparation.

The Library of Congress Regulations which define the responsibilities of the various departments and divisions of the Library with respect to the custody of materials in the collections were revised during the year. One significant change in the new policy statement is the transfer of most of the international law collection from the general book collections to the Law Library.

Acquisitions

The strengthening and expansion of the Library's reference collections constituted a major aspect of

the year's acquisitions activities. The moves or projected moves of a number of divisions to the Madison Building produced requests for the enlargement and improvement of their reference collections and also called attention to the need for adequate reference facilities in the building as a whole. Plans were made and purchases begun for a general reference collection in the Serial and Government Publications Reading Room to serve all divisions in the Madison Building.

Sufficient funds were available toward the end of the fiscal year to make possible the acquisition of a number of large microform collections which will provide easier access to elusive research materials. Among these are the Gerritsen Collection of Women's History, Black Abolitionist Papers, History of Photography, and several groups of British Foreign Office Correspondence.

Recommending officers were again asked to review subscription lists with a view to cancellation of titles no longer wanted for the collections. The Acquisitions Unit recorded 869 cancellations, representing an annual cost of close to $30,000. Included in this figure were seventy-seven Russian newspapers for which exchange arrangements were made. In addition, a large number of subscriptions to Russian periodicals were canceled because they were duplicated by reliable exchange receipts. The subscription lists now closely reflect the purchasing needs of the Library.

The current success of the Copyright Office in obtaining materials in response to claims has been most impressive. At the request of the Collections Development Office, special efforts were made to secure deposit of publications whose foreign publishers maintain offices in the United States. In addition, a number of newspapers in the United States were allowed to deposit microfilm in lieu of paper copies, enabling the Library to cancel microfilm subscriptions.

For the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, the Collections Development Office negotiated establishment of a money allotment in the Exchange and Gift Division to make possible, through priced exchange, the acquisition of selected foreign motion pictures. This modest beginning holds promise for the future as a means of acquiring foreign motion pictures wanted for their historical and artistic research value for the Library's collections.

Selection

During the fiscal year the Selection Office welcomed the formal adoption by the Library of a new system of cataloging priorities. The old system, which was largely based on the source of the materials rather than on the substance, had become burdened with inconsistencies and exceptions and no longer met the needs of the Library. Under the new arrangement, a more promising effort is being made to meet anticipated needs and to give proper recognition to scholarly and research works. The process of selection has become more demanding, however, since incoming publications have to be examined with much greater care.

The claiming of serials through the Copyright Office proceeded at a high rate and with a good percentage of success. The Selection Office continued to inspect materials transferred by the staff of the Collections Management Division as a result of the Inventory Project, frequently discovering books missing from the collections or needed for replacement of worn copies. Selection Office staff also systematically weeded certain segments of the cataloging arrearages during the year. In addition to the bound volumes of serial titles that are discarded after being replaced by microfilm copies, about forty-seven thousand volumes were disposed of in the course of the review and weeding program.

Evaluations

Materials evaluated during the year totaled nearly three and a half million dollars; the number of requests for evaluations was higher than usual. Included were advisory evaluations of materials donated to the Library or placed on deposit, many of them exceptionally valuable treasures; evaluations for insurance purposes of materials loaned to other institutions for exhibit; values supplied to the Exchange and Gift Division for exchange materials and to the Loan Division for lost books; and review of quotations for expensive items recommended for purchase. The largest single undertaking was an insurance evaluation of the Federal Theatre Project materials now on indefinite loan at George Mason University.

Custody, Organization, and Preservation of the Collections

The "Special Format" collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division was reviewed and reassessed, and plans were made for the gradual reselection of materials in this collection and future transfer to the Collections Management Division. For the use of selection officers and catalogers, the Collections Development Office established cataloging priorities for nonbook materials, including music, sound recordings, audiovisual materials, and cartographic items, based principally on the research value of the individual items.

A major recommendation of the *Preservation Planning Report,* issued by the Preservation Policy Committee in May 1980, was to increase substantially the Library's acquisition of serials in microform instead of binding the separate paper copy issues. The Collections Development Office moved to ensure that this prospective preservation measure would be implemented in an orderly and effective manner. Under the guidelines established, when a microform is acquired the Library will, in general, retain inkprint copies only if justified by the bibliographic, historical, or artistic importance of the title. Serials which rely heavily on the use of color illustrations will be retained in hardcopy in most cases.

A new form—the Microform Serial Decision Record—and procedures for its use were introduced to provide for more expeditious handling and cataloging of microform serials and, eventually, to reduce the number of bound serials retained in the general book collections. Over one hundred new microform subscriptions were placed this year following the new guidelines, and it is anticipated that activity will increase substantially in this area next year.

The Library's sizable United States city directory collection has been a matter of concern for some time as more and more volumes, especially those covering the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, have become embrittled or severely damaged from age and heavy reader use. In consultation with Research Services, the Collections Development Office launched a cooperative project with the commercial micropublisher, Research Publications, Inc., to film most of these important tools for historical and genealogical research through the year 1938.

External Relations

The director of the Collections Development Office has represented the Library on the Collection Management and Development Committee of the Research Libraries Group for the past two years and on the Collection Development Task Force established by the Association of Research Libraries for the past year. In both instances intense work is being carried on toward a systematic analysis and assessment of resources, acquisitions policies, and responsibilities. The Research Libraries Group's effort has moved rapidly toward the preparation of a Collection Development Conspectus listing and describing, for the member libraries of the group, both existing collections and current collecting activity for subjects and languages according to the LC Classification System. The recently established Collection Development Task Force of the Association of Research Libraries, working with a much larger membership than the RLG, is now moving along parallel lines, and it is hoped that the next few years will see the development of a reasonable and comprehensive national resource plan.

Center for the Book

In its fourth year the Center for the Book continued to promote books and reading through an active program of lectures, symposia, projects, and publications. During the year, $127,884 in donations was received. For the first time the center received national publicity outside the library and book trade press: Major articles describing its activities appeared in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* and *Humanities Report,* and its "Books Make a Difference" project was described in *U.S. News and World Report* and on National Public Radio.

The third annual meeting of the center's National Advisory Board was held on April 8, under the chairmanship of George C. McGhee. In addition to discussing the center's program and projects and offering many new ideas, board members heard special presentations about the "Books Make a Difference" oral history project, the book and library programs of the U.S. International Communication Agency, and video literacy in the computer age. The center's executive committee met three times during the year, and

over a dozen project meetings involving board members were convened. Staggered three-year terms of office for board members were established, and the first roster of board members was compiled.

The Library of Congress/CBS Television "Read More About It" project, developed and coordinated by the Center for the Book, received a sponsor recognition award from the American Council for Better Broadcasts. During the year eight CBS presentations concluded with thirty-second "Read More About It" messages that sent viewers to their local libraries and bookstores for books about the program's subject. Christopher Reeve, Shirley MacLaine, Henry Fonda, Johnny Cash, and Marsha Mason were among the stars who presented messages.

"Books Make a Difference," an oral history project aimed at promoting books and reading in local communities, completed its first phase in 1981. With support from the Center for the Book, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Sabine traveled over thirty thousand miles throughout the country interviewing people about books that shaped their lives. "Books Make a Difference" was the theme for three separate segments of National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" news program and for the 1981 American Book Awards promotion and ceremony.

Legislative and Congressional Oversight

During the year the Legislative Liaison Office received over 1,250 congressional requests for information about the Library of Congress and its programs and responded to a number of legislative issues either directly or indirectly affecting the Library of Congress.

In fiscal 1981 the federal government was operating on three continuing resolutions because Congress had not completed action on its regular appropriations bills. Public Law 96–369, signed by the President on October 1, 1980, provided for continuing appropriations for fiscal 1981 through December 15, 1980. On December 16, 1980, the President signed into law Public Law 96–536 making further continuing appropriations through June 5, 1981. Public Law 97–12, approved on June 5, 1981, extended the fiscal 1981 continuing resolution through September 30, 1981, providing continuing and supplemental appropriations and recisions. For the Library of Congress, appropriations of $184,656,000 were provided, including supplemental appropriations necessary to cover increased pay costs for the Library of Congress in the amount of $4,617,000, and a recision of $414,000 applicable to the 1981 appropriations.

The Librarian of Congress and other Library officials testified before the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, House Committee on Appropriations, on February 3, requesting $197.6 million for the Library of Congress for fiscal 1982. The Senate Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Mack Mattingly, heard testimony on March 11 from Dr. Boorstin and others on Library of Congress budget requests for fiscal 1982.

On April 8, 1981, the Librarian appeared before the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration to speak in favor of S.Res. 20, providing for television coverage of the proceedings of the United States Senate, and indicated the Library's willingness to be a depository for the tapes of the proceedings.

Bills H.R. 148, 444, 2823, and 2835, and S. 649, 851, and 852 have been introduced restoring a tax incentive for the donation of self-generated manuscripts and artwork materials to libraries, museums, and other nonprofit institutions. Most of these bills would provide a tax deduction equal to the fair market value of the materials donated by the creator to a library or museum.

S. 478 was introduced by Senator Moynihan to change certain accounting rules related to publishers' book inventories, which would develop a method for publishers and other companies to show evidence that their inventories have a low market value for tax purposes without destroying the inventory itself.

Draft legislation has been proposed by the Library of Congress to amend the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board Act to give the Library general statutory authority, after approval of such acceptance by the Joint Committee on the Library, to maintain revolving fund accounts which generate revenues exceeding the scope of the donor's gift, and to implement all established accounting and reporting rules and regulations governing revolving funds.

Oversight hearings on the Library Services and Construction Act were held by the Subcommittee on Post Secondary Education, House

Committee on Education and Labor, on September 15, 1981. The Librarian of Congress was present to give testimony to the contributions made by the federal government through the Library Services and Construction Act over the last twenty-five years.

Under Public Law 97–51, approved by the President on October 1, 1981, $4 million was appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for the design, testing, and installation of automatic sprinklers in the bookstacks of the Jefferson and Adams Buildings and for funding a complete design package, including cost estimates, for the overall restoration project.

During fiscal 1981, 16,819 congressional requests were handled by units of the Library other than CRS, and 171 translations were cleared. The Loan Division processed 40,581 congressional book loan requests.

Library Buildings and Space

Construction work on the James Madison Memorial Building was completed and the building was accepted in its entirety for occupancy. Only the installation date for the last of the building's major art works—the bronze decorative screen for the main entrance—remained uncertain. The building contractors corrected most of the building deficiencies identified subsequent to acceptance and completed work on the major building systems except the complex security system. At the end of September occupancy of the Madison Building was estimated at 2,990 employees, a number representing about 88 percent of the projected final occupancy.

Under contract to the Architect of the Capitol, the architectural firm Arthur Cotton Moore/Associates (ACM/A) began preliminary design work on renovation and restoration of the older Library buildings and in March produced a two-volume study that was concerned with treatment and utilization of the buildings and associated costs. Late in the year, ACM/A was awarded a follow-on contract for architectural and engineering services for the design development phase of the project and portions of the construction document phase. The Library continued detailed space planning studies for both interim and final occupancy of the Adams and Jefferson Buildings.

By the end of the year almost five hundred employees in the Cataloging Distribution Service, Catalog Publication Division, and MARC Editorial Division had been moved from leased space to permanent locations, mostly in the John Adams Building. The Library retained leased buildings at 1291 Taylor Street, Landover Center, Suitland, 2028 Duke Street, and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

A milestone was reached in September when the film processing laboratory was completed at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

Affirmative Action and Equal Employment Opportunity

On the basis of a work force analysis developed last year, six occupational groups having an underrepresentation of minorities and women were identified, and an affirmative action plan was developed to reduce the imbalance. The groups covered are computer science, copyright specialist, librarian, social science analyst, technical information specialist, and attorney.

A job fair was held to counsel employees interested in qualifying for these career fields. On a competitive basis over fifty fellowships were awarded to assist employees in gaining education in the above-named fields and in administration, management and economics.

Eight vacancies in three occupational groups (computer science, librarian, and copyright specialist) were filled during the year through the Career Bridges Program; four minority applicants were among those selected.

With the assistance of the Automated Systems Office, the work force analysis was further refined to provide personnel data by occupational level, job series, and organizational assignment in a format similar to that required for agencies in the executive branch.

At the beginning of fiscal 1981, 69 formal complaints and 53 informal complaints were pending in the Equal Employment Opportunity and Compliance Office. During the year 125 new informal complaints were received; 43 informal complaints became formal. Of the total, 93 were resolved at the counselor level, 6 by EEO officers, 14 by the EEO coordinator, 1 by a complaints examiner, 11 by the Associate Librarian of Congress, 2 by the Deputy Librarian of Congress,

and 1 by the Librarian of Congress. Ninety formal complaints and 29 informal complaints were pending at the close of the year.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN FOR MANAGEMENT

The Office of the Associate Librarian for Management responded to increasing demands for administrative and support services from all organizational elements of the Library. Major organizational relocations, in particular, commanded considerable attention throughout the year. Reductions in authorized staffing and funding required careful planning of workload to obtain the most effective and efficient utilization of available resources. Efforts made by the department during the year to increase the level of services without increases in staffing and funding required managers to review their workload on a continuing basis to ensure that work is being accomplished in a timely and efficient manner and to assess established routines to determine whether all current procedures are essential. In addition, to achieve a 6 percent lapse in fiscal 1981, directors and division chiefs were required to "freeze" vacancies as they occurred and allow only as many to be filled as could be afforded, based on their review of available funding and staffing priorities.

The department is committed to an automation program to bring additional gains in productivity and organizational efficiency, primarily in the financial management and personnel areas. Highlights of automation and other departmental activities and accomplishments of individual departmental units responsible for providing the Library's administrative and support services are discussed in the following pages.

Automation Activities

During fiscal 1981 the Automated Systems Office (ASO) concentrated on providing uninterrupted on-line computer support to operating organizations moving into the Madison Building, on system changes required by the adoption of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, and on improving the efficiency, flexibility, and reliability of the many general and specialized automated systems which have become an integral part of the Library's day-to-day business.

Automated Systems Office personnel moved into the Madison Building, joining the Computer Service Center and Systems Programming staff who had relocated in 1980. For the first time since the early days of automation in the Library, most of the data processing staff were together in a single physical location. (The data processing activities of the Cataloging Distribution Service remain physically and administratively separate.)

Automated information service to the reading rooms has been expanded and improved as the Library gradually turns to the machine-readable catalog as the primary bibliographic control tool that serves its patrons. The Computer Catalog Center was enlarged and technical staff schedules were changed to make personnel available on site to solve telecommunication problems that arise during all hours of reading room service. The Amdahl mainframe, which ordinarily handles data processed in batch mode, has been upgraded to eight megabytes of core storage, largely to ensure better backup for on-line services ordinarily running on the IBM 3033 when the load must be transferred.

Twenty-four major software releases were placed in production during fiscal 1981, each of which was designed to add or improve service within the Library. These included the Index to Latin American Legislation, new *Bill Digest* and *Congressional Record* files for the 97th Congress, enhancements to the telephone directory and accounting system, improvements to the Personnel Data System, important enhancements to the Copyright In-process System (COINS), and major changes to both the batch and on-line bibliographic systems to handle records created using the new *AACR2* cataloging rules.

General Management Services

Buildings Management

With the major relocations to the Madison Building during the fiscal year, the Buildings Management Division increased its range of major and basic services to units throughout the Library. Among its essential responsibilities are custodial care of the Library's buildings, movement of

material, equipment, and furniture, passenger and freight elevator service and checkstand operation, assignment of public meeting space and support services at meetings, seminars, conferences, and receptions, care and maintenance of the Library's extensive grounds and internal decorative plantings, liaison with the Architect of the Capitol for mechanical and structural care of the Adams, Jefferson, and Madison Buildings, coordination with the General Services Administration for operation and maintenance of outlying facilities, assignment of Library parking facilities on a daily as well as semiannual review basis, and oversight of the cafeteria, snack bars, coffee shops, vending areas, and lounges for employees and visitors.

The Buildings Services Section, in addition to its regular duties, assisted in the demolition of long-term temporary offices on the second floor of the Jefferson Building. Approximately ten tons of debris resulting from this demolition were removed from the building. In that space the exhibit "10 First Street: Congress Builds a Library" was installed, much of the construction work being performed by laborers from Buildings Services. Major relocations from the Jefferson Building involved moving the furniture, furnishings, equipment, and supplies of the Congressional Research Service, Buildings Management Division, Law Library, Employment Office, Office of Planning and Development, Mail Receipt and Delivery Unit, and Mail Analysis Unit. Following these organizational relocations, all surplus furniture was moved from the vacated areas and a thorough cleaning was accomplished, not only in these areas but in the book stacks as well.

The laborers in the Jefferson Building provided support for five lunchtime outdoor concerts sponsored by the American Folklife Center on the Neptune Plaza and on the new plaza in front of the Madison Building. Thirty-two concerts held in the Coolidge Auditorium and Whittall Pavilion under the sponsorship of the Music Division and twelve literary programs under the aegis of the Poetry Office also required extensive labor and custodial support services.

The Adams Building was practically vacated for a period of time during which the Automated Systems Office, the Office of the Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, the Binding Office, the Government Division, and the Health Services Office were relocated. Intensive structural and custodial work was performed in preparation for the late summer relocations of the MARC Editorial Division and the Cataloging Distribution Service from the Navy Yard Annex. In addition, the Catalog Publication Division moved from the Massachusetts Avenue Annex and the Collections Management Division acquired additional space in the Adams Building.

The Madison Building became even more the center of activity during the fiscal year. Thirty organizational units, ranging in size from 1 to 178 staff members, were relocated to that building by the Buildings Services Section. In addition, the new Madison Plaza was set up by the section.

Plantings by the Grounds Unit of the Buildings Services Section heralded the arrival of spring with the blooming of 8,000 tulips, 1,000 crocuses, 500 daffodils, 200 grape hyacinths, and 100 wood hyacinths. The colorful display continued through the fall. The unit completed the landscape plantings around the Madison Building, landscaped the newly installed walkway along the Second Street entrance of the Adams Building, set up interior planting boxes on the second floor of the Jefferson Building as an integral part of the exhibit "10 First Street: Congress Builds a Library," took care of plantings in the Atrium and elsewhere in the Madison Building, performed a major renovation of the lawn surrounding the Jefferson Building, and dismantled the unattractive fencing on the Second Street side of the Adams Building.

In addition to its oversight and daily inventory of the operation of the cafeteria, snack bars, coffee shops, vending areas, and lounges, the Public Facilities Unit provided oversight and support services for twelve functions sponsored by members of Congress and special receptions for President-elect Reagan, the District of Columbia and American Library Associations, the Annual White House News Photographers Exhibit, and twenty-three other large-scale events.

During the fiscal year, 1,728,000 visitors entered the Library's Capitol Hill buildings, an increase of more than 600,000 over the previous year. April and May proved to be the most popular months for the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings, while August saw 102,800 visitors to the Madison facility. Even with this tremendous influx of visitors, the level of incidents

or illegal actions in Library buildings showed no increase, owing to enhanced coverage by the Special Police officers and electronic security.

A new photo badge identification card system was implemented during the year, and 3,832 cards compatible with the electronic security system in the Madison Building were disseminated to Library employees. These photo badge identification cards not only identify a Library employee but control access to various locales throughout the Library, thus providing a previously unavailable level of security for the Library's collections. Some three thousand interior door keys were fabricated and issued to Library staff during the year.

Strong emphasis is placed on continuing training of all Special Police officers: 12 officers attended the five-week basic training course in police technology at the Federal Training Center in Glynco, Georgia; 4 received basic officer training at the Supreme Court; 116 received weapons training from the District of Columbia Firing Academy; and 108 requalified with their weapons at the U.S. Capitol firing range.

Financial Management

The Library's operations were funded in fiscal 1981 at a total of $212,066,768 which included $184,656,000 in direct general appropriations, $10,989,083 in authorized offsetting collections, $10,525,396 in income from reimbursements from other agencies, and $6,096,289 in gift, trust fund, and service fee income. An additional $4,675,000 was provided to the Architect of the Capitol for structural and mechanical care of the Library's buildings and grounds. Details of the 1981 funding are provided in the appendixes.

A General Accounting Office letter report on the Library's revolving trust funds or service fee accounts had resulted in reductions in the number of individual funds from twenty-six to eleven by year's end, with review incomplete on two of those remaining. Changes were also initiated in connection with accounting and financial reporting for those funds.

Under authority contained in the 1982 appropriation bill, the Library prepared to assume selected financial functions for the Office of Technology Assessment in fiscal year 1982, including travel ticketing, payroll, accounting, and disbursing.

Work was begun to develop new accounting, payroll, and other financial management data systems.

Actual appropriations for all of 1982 were contained in the 1982 continuing resolution and totaled $189,827,000. Appropriations for the Copyright Office and Congressional Research Service were reduced substantially below the request, and stringent financial management during 1982 is thus even more important than usual. Funding for the balance of Library programs included restoration of a prior year salary account reduction, allowance of 90 percent of the cost-of-living increase, and provision for a small number of growing workload increases.

Payroll program changes required by the Office of Personnel Management to institute new group life insurance coverage were put into effect. Additional changes were made to eliminate the life insurance reconciliation step previously required in biweekly payroll processing.

Materiel Management and Support

All Library organizations are routinely dependent to some extent upon the purchasing and contracting services provided by the Procurement and Supply Division. Included in these services are the acquisition of equipment, materials, supplies, and services required for Library purposes; receipt, handling, and storage of equipment, materials, and supplies; and administration of all negotiated and advertised contracts to furnish services, supplies, equipment, and other materials to the Library. Faced with continuing high levels of workload and fiscal austerity, the Procurement and Supply Division began fiscal year 1981 with a program designed to increase productivity at the current staffing level. All phases of the division's activities were reviewed for adaptability to automation. By the end of the year, several management reports had been transferred to data processing equipment, allowing immediate accessibility to up-to-the-minute divisional information.

Highlighting the year for the Contracts Section was the largest single contract the Library has ever awarded. After years of intensive planning, design, and negotiation, an $8.4 million contract was awarded for the manufacture of combination cassette-phonograph machines for

the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Additionally, the Contracts Section reestablished consulting services to the Congressional Budget Office, with full contracting support as well as consultation to the U.S. Senate Rules Committee. An open and cooperative dialogue was established between the Library's contracting officers and staff of congressional offices, the Government Printing Office, and the General Accounting Office.

Two other major multiyear contracts were awarded in fiscal 1981 dealing with the consolidation and standardization of all Library leased word-processing equipment and with the replacement of CRT terminals to satisfy interactive terminal needs as well as production of the ALA expanded character set. Negotiation of these two contracts will realize a savings to the Library of approximately $1.8 million over the system's life.

Fiscal 1981 marked the first full year of several negotiated service contracts, including those for the cafeteria, Madison Building custodial services, processing services for various Library applications, and trash removal services. These contracts required constant administration and cost monitoring.

The compact bookstacks for the Madison Building were accepted this year and all outstanding change orders negotiated. Other procurements for the Madison Building were negotiated to extend the existing contracts for steel and wood office furniture, carpet installation, movable power panels, and conventional bookstacks. Difficulties were experienced with the contract on secretarial chairs. Of the twenty-eight hundred chairs installed, several failed during the year, causing some injuries. The contractor has been directed to replace the defective chairs and timely remedial action is anticipated.

Following several years of high-cost vehicle rentals from outside sources, the Procurement Section, working closely with the General Services Administration, arranged for the leasing of trucks for two Library divisions, thereby reducing rental costs by some 50 percent.

Throughout the year the division continued its close relationship with the Library Environmental Resources Office in an effort to expeditiously reassign, warehouse, or dispose of furniture and equipment remaining in spaces vacated by Library organizations relocated to the Madison Building.

Efforts were made throughout the year to reduce inventory at the Duke Street Annex and will continue during 1982. Closing of this facility is planned for the end of fiscal 1982.

Given the present economic uncertainties, the Procurement and Supply Division is strongly committed to introducing the latest technology in its paperwork operations and improving logistics to better serve its customers. With accessibility to state-of-the-art information-processing equipment, the division's goal for the immediate future is the development of a hallmark system of automation which will greatly enhance efforts to obtain better productivity information on a timely basis and eliminate duplicative and expensive paperwork. Sensible and pragmatic economies of resources and talents, coupled with encouragement of imaginative efforts on the part of all staff, will provide continuing growth of management information and a first-rate procurement/materials management program.

Central Administrative Services

Workload in all areas of administrative services continued to increase during the year, mainly as a result of the physical relocations of organizations and personnel.

To accommodate the move of the Cataloging Distribution Service from the Navy Yard, the Mail Analysis, Mail Receipt and Delivery, and Central Files Units vacated space in the Jefferson Building and moved to the Madison Building. In spite of the short notice, the moves were accomplished with little or no interruption of service.

The division took advantage of the opportunity to rearrange processes, operations, and equipment in the work areas and to provide for the most efficient utilization of assigned space. In connection with the Library's decision to convert to metered mail service, plans are being made for further rearranging to accommodate scales, postage meters, and other equipment. Seven containerized shipments of material, consisting of 7,248 packages, were received from India, the first since the one-shipment experiment in fiscal 1979. The containers were transported to the Landover Center Annex, where the packages were processed and subsequently picked up by the Postal Service for nationwide delivery.

Like other federal agencies, the Library has been a user of the General Service Administration's Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) for long distance telephone service. As a result of the soaring costs of the Library's FTS system based on rate and tariff increases, an intensive study was conducted and it was determined that through the Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) network proposed by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies the Library could gain total control over its long distance usage and costs. By year's end the WATS system was approved as a cost-effective alternative to FTS service.

The shuttle bus service which the Library has provided weekday mornings and evenings between the fringe parking area at Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium and Capitol Hill was discontinued at the close of the fiscal year. The specific congressional authorization required to provide this service was not included in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill for fiscal 1982.

Since the early 1940s the Manuscript Division has had physical custody of many of the Library's permanent valuable records—its archives—with primary responsibility for their control and management being assigned the Central Services Division. This responsibility has now been transferred to the Manuscript Division. A recommendation is under consideration for the establishment of a Records and Archives Committee which would be responsible for approving all arrangements relating to transfer, access or use, and disposition of the Library's archives, acting primarily on recommendations by the chief of the Central Services Division.

Advisory service on records management was provided in seventy-two visits to fifty-four congressional offices. Subject classification outlines and indexes were prepared for fifteen of these offices. This being an election year, the figures were substantially higher than those reported in fiscal 1980, when thirty visits were made to twenty-four offices and five subject classification outlines and indexes were prepared.

The volume of visual information services work, including charts, covers, posters, diagrams, flyers, and hand-lettered certificates, reached a total of 3,158 items in fiscal 1981 as compared to 1,973 the previous year. In addition, 3,572 signs were produced for use throughout the Library buildings and on the Library grounds.

Personnel and Labor Relations

In addition to its regular activities, increased demands for personnel services as a result of reductions-in-force (RIFs) kept the entire staff of the Personnel and Labor Relations Office extremely busy throughout the year. The Recruitment and Placement Office administered a total of twenty-four different RIFs affecting sixty-three staff members. The most significant single activity relating to RIFs occurred during the latter half of the year when negotiations were successfully completed with American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Locals 2910 and 2477 for a contract article and impact bargaining of a Library of Congress Regulation (LCR) on policies and procedures in a RIF. The contract article became effective upon the completion of the negotiations and the LCR was formally issued a few weeks later, on September 30.

A total of eleven staff members were separated as a result of RIFs and forty-three were placed in a retained grade and pay status. The Recruitment and Placement Office began work on the development and implementation of a priority placement program with the object of returning staff members to the grade and pay levels from which they were reduced as a result of RIF and position classification downgradings.

Significant progress was reported by outside contractors on the validation of selection procedures for librarians, social scientists, computer specialists (GS–13 and above), general attorneys, and copyright specialists. Extensive interviewing of staff in all the categories has been completed and a position description questionnaire has been administered to all participants. The results are now being analyzed and evaluated. On September 18, 1981, a supplemental contract was awarded to develop and validate employment selection procedures for the positions of economist, technical information specialist, computer programmer specialist (GS–12 and below), foreign affairs specialist, and Special Police positions. Work was also continuing on the in-house validation effort for the position of intelligence research specialist and several clerical positions.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 was further implemented by the Library of Congress with the development and presentation by the Staff Training and Development Office of a course entitled "Equal Employment Opportunity at the Library of Congress." Participation in the course has been made mandatory for all supervisors.

Also in the field of EEO activities, an affirmative action and upward mobility program entitled "Career Bridges" was carried out through the efforts of the Recruitment and Placement and Staff Training and Development Offices. Vacancy announcements were issued for four positions for Affirmative Action Career Bridges which were restricted to staff members from underrepresented groups for the particular series of positions advertised. Four announcements were also issued for Upward Mobility Career Bridges which were restricted to Library staff members. In furtherance of the Affirmative Action Fellowship Program, which replaced the previous Tuition Support Program, the Staff Training and Development Office participated in the selection process and provided group and individual counseling to eighty-five selectees. Both the Recruitment and Placement and Staff Training and Development Offices participated in a highly successful Affirmative Action Job Fair for staff members during the first half of the year.

The Library Intern Program, limited to Library of Congress staff, was reinstituted this year after having been canceled in fiscal 1980 because of budgetary constraints. A total of nine staff members were participating in the program as the year ended.

Under the auspices of the Personnel Operations Office, a Health Benefits Fair, at which staff members were given an opportunity to obtain information on the various health insurance plans, was held for the first time. Also, an open enrollment was held under the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI) Program for the first time since 1968. As a part of this effort, the Personnel Operations Office staff conducted five seminars to acquaint staff members with the new law and to inform them of added benefits.

Extensive and intensive collective bargaining negotiations were conducted throughout the year. Topics ranged from reorganizations to several articles of the AFSCME union contracts, position classification, position classification appeals, grade and pay retention, incentive awards, special counseling and health assistance, relocation of unit staff members to the Madison Building, and productivity and performance standards.

On June 5, 1981, a separate contract agreement was signed with the Special Police, represented by AFSCME Local 2477. The Library and the Congressional Research Service Employees Association agreed on the ground rules for the negotiation of their next contract, and a great deal of time and effort was devoted to formulating and developing positions and proposals in anticipation of contract negotiations with the Law Library of Congress United Association of Employees, the only labor organization without a contract.

Early in the year the *Policy Analysis Grade Evaluation Guide* and the Foreign Law Specialist standard were published by the Office of Personnel Management. These are being implemented, as are a number of other recently published position classification standards, most notably the Computer Specialist series.

The number of staff members located in the Madison Building had risen to approximately three thousand by year's end, and the number of visits to the Madison Building Health Room facilities increased tremendously during the year as visits to other health facilities continued to decline. The Navy Yard Health Room which had been in existence for seventeen years, was closed on September 25, 1981.

The Staff Training and Development Office became the third unit in the Personnel and Labor Relations Office to occupy space in the Madison Building with the completion of its move from the Navy Yard to the sixth floor of the new building.

The Recruitment and Placement Office issued 722 vacancy announcements, as compared to 1,133 last year. These included announcements for part-time vacancies, 32 of which were filled. In the College Co-op Program 34 students were employed, 22 of whom worked in Processing Services and 12 in the Congressional Research Service. Under the Work-Study Program, 61 high school students were employed during the 1980–81 school year, 27 of whom were converted to permanent, indefinite, or temporary positions upon graduation.

As a result of the move last year of the Employment Office testing facility to the Madison Building, it has been possible to provide daily testing of applicants. A total of 5,588 tests were administered, an increase of 6 percent. The overall passing rate was 60 percent.

The number of applications processed totaled only 20,421, a decline of 40 percent from 1980. During the year only 516 new appointments were made, as compared to 900 the previous year.

Throughout the year, the Personnel and Labor Relations Office gave top priority to its multifaceted counseling activities. The Health Services, Staff Relations, and Staff Training and Development Offices, through their joint efforts, presented an eight-hour course on Special Counseling and Health Assistance a total of nine times during the year. As a part of this effort, the Health Services Office conducted a total of 4,084 counseling sessions with staff members, as compared to 2,852 last year, and the Staff Relations Office conducted 7,280 sessions, an increase of 380 over last year.

During the course of the year, the legal adviser represented management at twelve administrative hearings on a variety of appeals, including three EEO appeals, three performance rating appeals, two adverse action appeals, one reduction-in-force appeal, two grievance appeals, and one emergency action appeal.

The Recruitment and Placement and Staff Training and Development Offices reported 244 and 2,000 counseling sessions with staff members, respectively. The Staff Training and Development Office approved 1,300 requests for training outside the Library of Congress and expanded the number of in-house courses offered throughout the year. The ability of this office to increase its training was due in large measure to the voluntary assistance provided by staff throughout the Library, and in August the director of personnel presented twenty-seven staff members with certificates of appreciation for their assistance in teaching in-house training courses.

In addition to its counseling function, the Health Services Office is responsible for the Library's Health Rooms and for the administration of the Library's health-related compensation program. Visits to the health facilities totaled 20,094 for the year, a 4 percent increase over 1980. Of these, 12,406 were walk-in visits to the Madison Building Health Room. Visits to the Adams and Jefferson Building facilities were down 67 and 75 percent, respectively. There was a 23 percent increase in work-related injuries this year, from 415 to 511. Injuries requiring referral to a physician increased from 156 to 251.

A total of 11,999 personnel actions were processed during the year, an increase of 5 percent over fiscal 1980. Quality increases were approved for 189 staff members, and 156 staff members received outstanding performance ratings. A total of 2,493 within-grade increases were also processed. Thirteen within-grade increases were denied.

The Position Classification and Organization Office established 140 positions, reclassified 63, redescribed 105, and regraded 12.

Photoduplication Services

The Photoduplication Service made two key management appointments during the year. In February Cy Brownstein joined the staff as assistant chief for technical services and in June Mary Ann Ferrarese succeeded Carolyn H. Sung as assistant chief for bibliographic services.

Despite the rate increase on October 1, 1980, the Photoduplication Service continued to operate at a deficit in fiscal 1981 and it became necessary to increase rates again effective October 1, 1981. The composite increase for microfilm was 15.9 percent; the cost of a routine 8- by 10-inch photographic print rose from $6.00 to $7.00.

The service issued seventeen new circulars in fiscal 1981 to bring to the attention of the research community significant titles microfilmed in the Library's preservation program. These included circulars announcing the availability on microfilm of the Longe Collection of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century English plays and the first three series of the Booker T. Washington Papers. *Specifications for Microfilming Manuscripts*, prepared by the service, was published in January 1981.

The third generation of coin-operated copiers, suitable for high-volume library use, became available during the year. Three Coinmaster-Sharp 850s were acquired and installed in the Main Card Catalog area, the Thomas Jefferson

Reading Room, and the Law Library Reading Room. The Coinmaster-Sharp 850 produces high-quality copies and was well received by users. The need for additional coin-operated machines remains a problem which will not be completely solved until relocation of reading rooms is completed and space becomes available.

A wide variety of equipment declared surplus by the National Library of Medicine was acquired by the Photoduplication Service for use in various sections of the laboratory. The transfer included a Xerox Copyflo unit to replace one of the service's oldest machines. Ten Neutaper splicers were purchased for the Editorial Unit, as tests have indicated the superiority of the Neumade splice in improving overall archival quality and integrity of master film where splicing is necessary. In addition, a cartographic planetary camera (105mm) and a Durst enlarger were acquired to permit the reproduction of oversize maps.

New procedures were implemented in the Camera and Editorial Units which resulted in an eight-day turnaround for microfilming. Material which is filmed on day 1 is processed, edited, corrected, and available for positive printing by day 8. In addition, the previous editing backlog was eliminated.

During fiscal 1981, 14,454 master archival negative reels were added to the Photoduplication Service vault. The vault's total microfilm contents now exceed a quarter of a million reels.

Considerable progress was made in the Library's program of filming Latin American national gazettes, especially in filming retrospective files. The number of pre-1970 gazettes filmed exceeded the total number filmed in the preceding six years of the program.

During the year the service completed the microfilming of the entire collection of 87,000 captioned photographs of the Farm Security Administration and the Office of War Information housed in the Prints and Photographs Division. This work was done for the British publishing firm Chadwyck-Healey Ltd. for its publication *America 1935–1946*, a collection of 1,625, 60-frame microfiche.

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National Programs

Fiscal 1981 was a difficult but challenging year, one in which the interdependence of units within the department was emphasized at the same time that new, creative ways were being sought to work more closely with colleagues in other parts of the Library and with a variety of outside groups. That these coordinative efforts have paid off will be apparent in the following accounts of specific projects and events. Further evidence of the outreach motif is seen in the election of the Associate Librarian for National Programs to the presidency of the American Library Association for 1982–83.

EDUCATIONAL LIAISON OFFICE

The Educational Liaison Office custom tailored programs for 4,564 professional and international visitors in fiscal 1981, a dramatic 28 percent increase over 1980. Visiting VIPs included the National Librarians of Scotland, Japan, New Zealand, and Nigeria, the Swedish Minister of Culture, the Minister of Education of Panama, psychologist/author Bruno Bettelheim, and actress Lilli Palmer. These special visitors programs supplement tours provided for the general public by the Tour Unit, which officially became a part of the Educational Liaison Office on February 23. With only four staff members, the Tour Unit introduced 64,710 visitors to the Library during the year, many of whom had been referred by congressional offices.

After the Copyright Office's return to Capitol Hill in February, about sixty of their staff received training as volunteer tour guides, and seventy additional guides were trained in August. These volunteer guides help to augment the efforts of the Tour Unit staff.

The number of special events coordinated by the office increased from 100 in fiscal 1980 to 108 in fiscal 1981. Highlights included the October luncheon honoring Hans P. Kraus and celebrating his generous new gifts to the Library's collections, the November Creativity Symposium and events held in conjunction with the first meeting of the Council of Scholars, the reception and concert in February marking the 150th anniversary of music copyright, the Great Hall dinner in March marking the opening of "The World Encompassed" exhibit and honoring persons who have contributed treasures to the Library's collections, a reception in July noting the tenth anniversary of the Cataloging in Publication Program, and a September picnic for new Members of Congress and their families sponsored by the American Folklife Center.

A number of major special events were held in cooperation with professional associations. In November the District of Columbia Library Association held its reception for new members in the Madison Building Atrium. Over one hundred members of the National Library of Medicine

Board of Regents and staff visited the Library in January for tours, dinner, and presentations on new technological applications at LC. Many librarians were given tours of the Library during the American Library Association midwinter meeting, and in the spring the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) convened for a luncheon and a reception at the Library. The Library also sponsored the first Cooperative Reference Exchange with the Western Council of State Librarians in September, a week-long program that included several special events.

The office coordinated all LC arrangements for the 1981 Library of Congress/National Library of Canada Annual Meeting, held in Ottawa. An informal "newsletter," the COSLA Communique, was designed and edited by the office to improve the exchange of relevant LC and COSLA news between state library officials and Library staff.

INFORMATION OFFICE

Mary C. Lethbridge, the Library's information officer since May 1969, retired on December 31. On December 19 the Librarian presented her with the Library's Distinguished Service Award for "significant contributions . . . in overseeing the provision of public information during years of increased activity and change." Jean Tucker was named acting information officer.

During fiscal 1981 the Information Office met its responsibility to disseminate information about the Library's services and activities by preparing or updating brochures, through the sale of publications in the Visitors Service Center, and by the release of publicity about Library events, public speaking engagements, and contacts with writers, journalists, and broadcasters.

Favorable publicity for the Library was sparked as a result of the publication by Harry N. Abrams, Inc., of the book *Treasures of the Library of Congress*, by Charles A. Goodrum. The Information Office was also directly involved in sharing information about the Carnegie Symposium on Creativity held in conjunction with the first meeting of the Council of Scholars, the 150th Anniversary of Music Copyright, the White House News Photographers Exhibition, and the speech by Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh on the completion of the monumental National Union Catalog project.

The office also publicized the activities of the Center for the Book and the American Folklife Center, as well as exhibits, concerts, and literary programs, and assisted with arrangements for the final meeting of the President's Task Force on the Arts and Humanities, held at the Library.

The office received 2,362 calls from various media representatives, issued 132 press releases, mailed review copies of new Library publications, and responded to 97 questionnaires seeking current data about the Library and its programs.

The Library was the subject of articles in numerous newspapers and magazines, among them the *New Yorker*, *Science 80*, the *New York Times*, a Chinese publication entitled *The Globe*, the *Washington Star*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Hill Rag*.

Press briefings were given to members of the National Spanish Television Network, the *People's Daily*, *Education Week*, and the *Washington Post*. Seventy-five persons associated with the National Federation of Press Women were given an orientation and tours as part of their annual meeting.

The Library was publicized in other ways that included a color photograph of the Main Reading Room on the cover of the 1981/82 *U.S. Government Manual* and the presentation to President Reagan of a copy of *Treasures of the Library of Congress* by the mayor of Santa Fe Springs, California, on behalf of the Sister Cities International meeting at the White House. The Information Office, assisted by the Exhibits Office, arranged for the installation of posters depicting the Library of Congress in Metro stations in the Washington metropolitan area.

Updated brochures were produced for the Geography and Map Division and the Science and Technology Division. *Services to the Nation* was revised and updated. A booklet about Thomas G. Masaryk was produced, and revised and updated editions of *Information for Readers* and *Hours of Public Service* were issued. The office produced monthly copy for distribution on the tables in the Madison Building cafeteria to call attention to current events at the Library. As in the past, the office was also responsible for entries about the Library in the *American Library Association Yearbook* and the *Bowker Annual* and wrote the text of the short annual report of the Library.

A new sound track was prepared and installed for the film *America's Library* shown in the

Visitor's Center. Proceeds from the sale and rental of the film through Films, Inc., totaled $2,319.57. A new Library of Congress conference exhibit booth was designed and at year's end was under construction.

New offerings at the Sales Shop included a paperweight, bookmark, and letter opener set, items from the American Folklife Center, tote bags, scarves, and posters. The shop was mentioned in several articles, including one in the *Washington Post*. Sales counter receipts for the year totaled $245,978.61, and mail orders totaled $82,408.14. Sales of Government Printing Office publications amounted to $14,372.70. Budgetary restraints restricted the service available at the Information Desk in the Madison Building to half-time.

EXHIBITS OFFICE

Twelve new exhibits during fiscal 1981 featured some of the Library's greatest treasures and revealed a selection of recent important acquisitions. The 38th Annual White House News Photographers Association Exhibition brought 166 prize-winning black-and-white and color photographs of 1980 news events to the Library's collections, while two exhibits of recent poster acquisitions demonstrated the growth and diversity of the Library's extraordinary poster collections. Particularly prized examples included an original linoleum cut by Picasso and an 8- by 19½-foot lithograph of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," the first 24-sheet billboard poster. Through the generosity of Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc., the Library acquired and exhibited a significant photographic collection of U.S. courthouse architecture.

Two exhibitions, "The World Encompassed" and "French Coutumes in the Library of Congress," focused on some of the mostly highly prized of the Library's rarities, and a third, "Creativity: Its Many Faces," highlighted rare books, manuscripts, and prints reflecting such creative minds as Blake, Luther, Beethoven, Freud, Einstein, and Madame Curie.

After removal of the temporary partitions in the Thomas Jefferson Building that had concealed the exhibition galleries for more than a generation, an exhibition entitled "Ten First Street, Southeast: Congress Builds a Library, 1886-1897," was installed. The exhibit detailed the history of the construction of the original Library of Congress building and featured the building's extraordinary sculptures, murals, and mosaics.

The Exhibits Office continued its active traveling exhibit and exhibit loan programs to allow citizens throughout the nation and around the world to become familiar with the holdings of the Library of Congress. More than 1,200 items were loaned to supplement exhibitions in 112 institutions, including 17 in foreign countries. A list of exhibitions appears in Appendix 12.

PUBLISHING OFFICE

A year's worth of publishing at such a large and diverse institution as the Library of Congress is the summation of book ideas that grow and mature, of specific responses to felt needs, and of countless decisions that are made in the exacting course of turning a manuscript into a book. It is a process which, when it works well, produces a group of publications that meet Webster's first definition of publishing: "to make generally known." In fiscal 1981 the Publishing Office produced over fifty publications, a few of which are described below.

Special Collections in the Library of Congress constitutes the first attempt to describe the Library's major collections in a single book. Enhanced with numerous illustrations, it includes brief essays covering the history, content, scope, subject strengths, and organization of 269 special collections of particular rarity or research value. *Ten First Street, Southeast: Congress Builds a Library, 1886–1897*, prepared to accompany the exhibition of that name, includes an essay on the construction of the building and a chronology of major events in its history, an album of photographs showing the building under construction, and a catalog of the exhibit.

The First Booklist of the Library of Congress, a facsimile published through the Verner W. Clapp Fund, reproduces the 1801 pamphlet that listed the 728 books and three maps that were shipped from London to Washington in 1800 to become the first Library of Congress.

On October 30, 1980, a press preview launched the release of *Treasures of the Library of Congress*, published by Harry N. Abrams, Inc., in cooperation with the Library. This magnificent

book, with text by Charles A. Goodrum and 439 illustrations (156 in full color), is a prime example of the results that are being achieved through the Library's efforts to encourage and assist private publishers in developing books about and from the collections of the Library of Congress.

Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division, 1979, the first in a series of annual reports of acquisitions, includes descriptive essays and a table enumerating additions to specific manuscript collections during 1979.

Of particular interest this year are the facsimiles, produced through the Verner W. Clapp Fund, of four exceedingly rare and beautiful maps: a 1559 chart of the Mediterranean by Mateo Prunes, a 1544 world map by Battista Agnese, Samuel de Champlain's 1607 map of the Northeast Coast of North America, and a 1639 map of Manhattan drawn on site for the West India Company of Holland. Another publication which brings the Library's rich cartographic collections to the attention of specialist and layman alike is *Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress: Plans of North American Cities and Towns Produced by the Sanborn Map Company*. The Sanborn maps provide an invaluable historical record of urban growth in the United States since 1867. The collection includes some 50,000 maps—about 700,000 individual sheets—showing size, shape, and construction of buildings, property boundaries, names of streets, and house numbers.

An extensive sampling of the vast photographic materials in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division is provided in *A Century of Photographs, 1846–1946*, compiled by Renata Shaw. This large-format book, with 262 carefully reproduced illustrations, proved so popular that a second printing had to be ordered soon after the first one appeared. For the cinema enthusiast, *The George Kleine Collection of Early Motion Pictures in the Library of Congress* catalogs a collection that includes more than four hundred motion pictures dating from 1898 to 1926 and provides an introductory essay on the early motion picture industry.

Volumes 6 and 7 of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789* were published, covering the periods January 1–April 30 and May 1–September 18, 1777, respectively. This continuing series presents primary source documents chronicling the thoughts and activities of the delegates to the Continental Congress. Also of interest to both historians and the general public is a reprint of *Long Remembered: Facsimiles of the Five Versions of the Gettysburg Address in the Handwriting of Abraham Lincoln*, with notes and comments on the preparation of the address by David C. Mearns and Lloyd A. Dunlap.

Several major catalogs of LC collections were published. A revised edition of the *Library of Congress Main Reading Room Reference Collection Subject Catalog* lists 13,385 monographs and 3,900 serials and will be of value for research in the Library and as a guide for librarians elsewhere who wish to compare or expand their collections. *Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress*, published in a revised and updated edition, lists 333 U.S. and 1,024 foreign newspapers received and permanently retained by the Library, together with 192 U.S. and 63 foreign newspapers retained on a current basis only. Other catalogs include: *Japanese National Government Publications in the Library of Congress: A General Bibliography with Selective Annotations; Arab-World Newspapers in the Library of Congress;* and *Literary Recordings: A Checklist of the Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature in the Library of Congress.*

Preservation of library materials was the subject of several publications, including *A National Preservation Program*, the proceedings of a two-day conference at the Library at which conservators reviewed past preservation programs and assessed the most pressing needs of the preservation community. *Specifications for Microfilming Manuscripts*, prepared by the Library's Photoduplication Service, describes procedures for preparation and filming of manuscript materials and for film processing.

The *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* featured articles on such varied topics as Autochrome photography, the history of the Library's copy of the Gutenberg Bible, and a recently discovered suppressed scene from George Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess*, with a flexible-disc recording of the scene's first performance, on May 15, 1980.

Six new master photographs were offered to the public, all the work of Walker Evans between 1935 and 1938. The photographs are custom printed from Evans's original negatives in the custody of the Library's Prints and Photographs Division. The office produced eighteen new greeting cards and reprinted seven of its most popular cards from previous years. A special new item for 1981 is *An Alphabet Menagerie*, reproduced from the March 1884 issue of *St. Nicholas*

Magazine, with poems and animal illustrations for each letter.

A list of Library of Congress publications issued during fiscal 1981 appears in Appendix 14.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE CENTER

Virginia Haviland, distinguished head of the Children's Literature Center since its founding as the Children's Book Section in 1963, retired from the Library of Congress on June 12. Margaret Coughlan was named acting head of the center.

Fiscal 1981 was a busy year for the center's small staff, which responded to nearly two thousand reference requests. Patrons came, called, or wrote from foreign embassies, government agencies, universities, publishing companies, and the media. The subjects of these inquiries included the Holocaust, books for young adults dealing with high school situations, the role of women and girls in nineteenth-century books, the relationship between American Indians and the federal government, politicization in children's books, the book which had the greatest impact on young Ronald Reagan, and—from China—a request for a list of the "best" U.S. children's books and periodicals.

Gifts and exchanges were received from Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, and East Germany through contacts made by the center staff at international meetings. Eighteen titles were recommended for acquisition from among the eighty-seven titles searched during the year in lists, national bibliographies, and dealers' catalogs.

Children's Books—1980 was published in May, and 9,650 copies of the annual list had been sold by the end of the fiscal year. The three volumes of *Children's Literature: A Guide to Reference Sources* continue to sell steadily, and the fourth volume (third supplement) is in press. Other best-sellers included *Children and Poetry* (2,180 copies), *The Best of Children's Books, 1964–1978* (10,826 copies). *The Openhearted Audience: Ten Authors Talk about Writing for Children* has also been well received.

In cooperation with the Center for the Book, the Children's Literature Center sponsored the Children's Book Week lecture given in November by Peter Dickinson. The staff of the Children's Literature Center continued active participation in national and international professional associations and represented the Library by speaking at a number of professional meetings throughout the year.

AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER

During its fifth full year of operation, the American Folklife Center devoted special attention to coordinating activities with a variety of public and private agencies and to increasing contacts with the international folklore community. The center and the newly renamed Archive of Folk Culture (formerly the Archive of Folk Song) continued to provide comprehensive research tools for folklore scholars and enthusiasts. Work also progressed on the center's Federal Cylinder Project and Paradise Valley Folklife Project.

Publications included *Blue Ridge Harvest: A Region's Folklife in Photographs*, a photo-essay developed from materials gathered during the 1978 Blue Ridge Parkway Folklife Project, and *American Folklife: 1982 Weekly Calendar*, featuring five color and fifty-two duotone photographs representative of all the center's field projects. The center's winter program of workshops and film screenings generated five new information leaflets: "Rag Rugs," "The Art of Paper Cutting," "Two Films on American Folklife: Two Korean Families and On the Spring Ice," "Bookbinding," and "Egg Art." Four new greeting cards were issued in 1981, using photographs of materials in the center's collections and images from field projects.

Photographs portraying the involvement of older citizens in the transmission of culture to younger generations were featured in an exhibit entitled *Generation to Generation: Sharing the Intangible*. Developed by the Folklife Center in cooperation with the Exhibits Office, the Prints and Photographs Division, and the Center for the Study of Pre-retirement and Aging at Catholic University, the exhibit presented photographs culled from the center's field projects and from the Office of War Information and Farm Security Administration collections in the Prints and Photographs Division.

Coordinative efforts were chief among the center's activities. The Archive of Folk Culture and the center are coordinating a major conference on developing a multidisciplinary automation program for folklore archives, to be cosponsored by the archiving section of the American Folklore Society and four university folklore archives in 1982.

The center is working with the National Park Service to prepare a joint study mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 on preserving and conserving the intangible elements of the country's cultural heritage such as arts, skills, folklife, and folkways. The report, to be submitted to the President and Congress in December 1982, will include recommendations for legislative and administrative actions by the federal government to preserve, conserve, and encourage the continuation of such folk cultural traditions.

Organizers of the 1982 Knoxville World's Fair asked the center to help determine the feasibility of including a folklife festival in the fair. A report prepared under contract for the center by Mick Moloney was used by the fair's organizers to generate financial support. The festival, which will draw crafts people and performers from the entire Central Appalachian region, will run from May 1, 1982, through October 31, 1982.

The center's director, Alan Jabbour, attended the second meeting of the Working Group on Intellectual Property Aspects of Folklore Protection, cosponsored by UNESCO and the World Intellectual Property Organization, and read papers at the New World Conference on Rescue Archeology in Quito, Ecuador, and at a bilateral conference on ethnicity and folklore in Budapest. The center's contacts with international folklore scholars were strengthened by the visit of Finnish folklorist Lauri Honko, director of the multinational Nordic Institute of Folklore, in January.

A number of research and reference tools were prepared this year. The seventy-nine-page *American Folk Architecture: A Selected Bibliography* lists books and articles on the theory of folk architecture and materials about specific regions. Holly Cutting Baker produced a preliminary guide to folklife resources in the Library's various curatorial divisions. The archive produced two new bibliographies, "Irish Music in America: A Selected Bibliography" and "Pennsylvania Folk Music: A Bibliography of Books," and a number of new finding aids, such as "Brazilian Materials in the Archive of Folk Song."

The Federal Cylinder Project nearly completed the preservation of early cylinder recordings in the collections of the Library of Congress and other government agencies. From the estimated total of 2,960 cylinder recordings prepared for duplication, 2,536 have been dubbed onto magnetic tape since the project began. The project team reported on the technical, research, and historical aspects of the project at the annual meetings of the Society for Ethnomusicology and the American Anthropological Association.

This was the first year in which the center presented a full program of monthly events. Following the six outdoor concerts of its fourth summer series, the center scheduled a pilot winter program of workshops and film screenings, which was so well received that it will be continued next year.

Archive of Folk Culture

Renaming of the Archive of Folk Song reflects an increasing activity in nonmusical areas, making the scope of the archive's activities clearer to users and donors alike.

During fiscal 1981 the archive engaged in a number of cooperative activities with other Library units. In February the archive transferred to the Manuscript Division over 150,000 pages of manuscript materials produced by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the 1930s and early 1940s. The materials will eventually be microfilmed, with a reader-service copy to be available in the Archive of Folk Culture. The archive also worked with the Prints and Photographs Division to develop processing procedures for photographic materials generated by the Folklife Center's field projects.

Arrangements were made through the Documents Expediting Project of the Exchange and Gift Division to have publications of the archive and the center microcopied and distributed to the 124 libraries in the U.S. Government Depository Library System. In July two complete sets of the archive's reference and finding aids were delivered to GPO to initiate the program.

The archive's reference activities received national news coverage in January, when newspapers, wire services, and television networks requested information on the significance of the yellow ribbon symbol of welcome to the American Embassy staff members who had been held hostage in Iran. The archives's efforts to discover historical antecedents turned up a number of curious details that were widely reported.

FEDERAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Serving the collective needs of federal agencies for more efficient and effective information services to the government and the nation at large, the Federal Library Committee (FLC) provided cooperative services, negotiated contracts, conducted studies, and carried out a variety of projects to promote better use of federal library resources and to improve the planning, development, and operation of federal libraries and information centers.

Many commercial information services offer economies of scale, such as lower rates to high-volume users, which are attainable to many agencies only by pooling resources and consolidating certain administrative functions. The Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK) offers such centralized, cooperative services to all federal library and information centers. In fiscal 1981 FEDLINK processed 613 Interagency Agreements providing fifteen on-line data base services to 365 libraries and information centers nationwide.

The on-line shared cataloging service contract with the On-line Computer Library Center (OCLC) grew from 275 federal libraries and information centers in 1980 to over 325 in 1981. To assist OCLC user/members with the *AACR2* conversion, FEDLINK conducted fifteen three-day workshops in Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, St. Louis, Knoxville, San Francisco, New Orleans, Denver, Atlanta, Boston, and Cincinnati. The FLC/FEDLINK Quality Control Committee, in cooperation with the network office and the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Policy Office, had an *AACR2* manual prepared which was distributed to all FLC/FEDLINK members.

Over 45 OCLC training sessions were conducted in basic cataloging, interlibrary loan, serials check-in and cataloging, acquisitions, the Name Address Directory, and the on-line fund accounting process. Thirty-nine profiles for new OCLC members, together with forty-seven profile change requests, were prepared representing an ongoing profile activity of 26.5 percent of the OCLC/FEDLINK membership. This increased workload is the result of growth in the number of participants in the OCLC contract, increased utilization of the OCLC tapes for output COM products, and increased interest in developing local union catalogs.

To offer members alternative or additional on-line cataloging and related services, contracts were continued with the Washington (State) Library Network, the Research Libraries Group for subject access to its Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), and Sigma Data Computing Corporation.

A consolidated request for GSA waivers for the Teleprocessing Services Program (TSP) and Delegation of Procurement Authority (DPA) was approved for the bibliographic services noted above and for nine on-line retrieval services: Bibliographic Retrieval Services; Lockheed, DIALOG; System Development Corporation, ORBIT; Mead Data Central, LEXIS/NEXIS; New York Times, INFOBANK; Legislate, Inc., LEGISLATE; West Publishing Company, WESTLAW; Dow Jones News/Retrieval; and Participation Systems, Inc., POLITECHS/EIES.

The Dow Jones News/Retrieval Service, FEDLINK's newest on-line retrieval offering, was added in mid-FY81, providing information from the *Wall Street Journal* and *Barron's; National Business* and *Financial Weekly;* the four major U.S. stock exchanges and the national over-the-counter market; *Disclosure* on-line; Media General corporate financial statistics; Money Market Services, Inc.; and the Dow Jones Service.

In addition to its computerized bill and vote tracking system, Legislate, Inc., now offers a computerized system to locate specific announcements in the Federal Register call REG-ULATE. Members of FEDLINK began accessing this service at the end of fiscal 1981.

All contracted on-line retrieval services showed substantial growth in membership during the year. Especially dramatic increases were evident for the BRS service contract, which grew from 78 Interagency Agreements (IAGs) using 270 passwords in fiscal 1980 to 104 IAGs with over 325 passwords in 1981, and for the Lockheed DIALOG service, which grew from 66 IAGs with 185 passwords in 1980 to 120 IAGs with 350 passwords in 1981.

To support shared retrieval services, vendor contracts were increased from one in 1980 to four in 1981: BRS, Lockheed, MDC, and West. Twenty-one member agreements were processed allowing members to load their own user-defined data files into a vendor's system to retrieve information using the full range of system search capabilities.

The FLC continued its shared acquisitions services program with Sigma Data Computing

Corporation's minicomputer system, DATALIB. Six members participated in this service in fiscal 1981.

The OCLC on-line Acquisitions Subsystem began operation in late fiscal 1981. The FLC/FEDLINK office presented to its membership a program on the results of the test and evaluation and a series of nine demonstrations of the new subsystem before the end of the fiscal year. It is anticipated that Acquisitions Subsystem's integration with the OCLC on-line cataloging data base will attract many members in fiscal 1982 and will constitute a major training activity.

A new library automation/management consulting service established by FLC/FEDLINK will become operational in fiscal 1982. It is designed to assist members in the development of automation requirements documentation, including Requests for Proposals (RFPs) and microcomputer systems, evaluation of contractors, and planning of seminars on library automation designed to prepare library management and staff for automation planning.

The FLC/FEDLINK staff members addressed groups at a number of professional meetings and assisted in the Federal Interagency Field Librarians workshop. In addition, FLC/FEDLINK coordinated with the Defense Technical Information Center, OCLC, and the Library of Congress the publishing and distribution of a "Preliminary Edition Summary of MARC Format Specifications for Technical Reports." This summary takes into consideration the needs of both the cataloging community, which follows the *AACR2* cataloging rules, and the information community, which uses the COSATI rules for descriptive cataloging.

To update the 1972 Survey of Federal Libraries, FLC instituted in 1980 a new survey in cooperation with the Learning Resources Branch of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). When completed in fiscal 1982, the survey will be incorporated in NCES's Library General Information Survey and will provide information on the collections, staffs, and budgets of individual federal libraries needed by departments and agencies to help them plan library services.

The Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project, established in 1980 by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Library of Congress, engaged in a number of data-gathering activities to study governmental library resources and services in order to determine ways to improve coordination of resources and services among federal libraries and between federal and nonfederal libraries. Findings from questionnaires and visits to field libraries and their parent agencies in Washington indicated that federal libraries throughout the country tend to look to nonfederal libraries at the local and state level for cooperation and support. A notable exception is medical libraries, among which local interagency cooperation is strong. Federal libraries throughout the country generally are prepared to share their collections and services with nonfederal library colleagues.

The experimental project to use slow-scan television and telefacsimile equipment for transmission, communication, and exchange of information was completed and an evaluation report written. Copies were sent to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), where it will be available for purchase in January 1982.

The FLC assisted in the competitive selection of a contractor to develop an Automated Library and Information System (ALIS) for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). A contract was signed with Systems Control, Inc., for a system based on a TANDEM dual processor minicomputer which will include NOAA's catalog maintenance (interfaced with OCLC cataloging), serials control, online catalog searching, and other functions.

The FLC office entered into an agreement with the Acquisition Institute to provide access to their Sources for Uniform Procurement Planning, Library Evaluation/Retrieval System (SUPPLIERS). The system provides automated access to information pertaining to private sector contractors having the resources and capacity to ensure meaningful competition for the materials, products, and services required to meet the operating needs of government. The Coast Guard Headquarters, Civil Engineering Division, is currently using the service and the Department of Agriculture, Department of Energy, Postal Service, and Veterans Administration have expressed an interest in doing so.

Arrangements were completed with Information Access Corporation to provide for a special "time period" discount, August 1, 1981, through January 31, 1982, of 10 to 14 percent of the regular subscription price for their magazine,

national newspaper, legal resource, and business COM indexes.

A library services productivity measurement survey instrument was tested during the year. The results are to be reviewed by a productivity task force having representatives from the Department of the Army, Department of Justice, General Accounting Office, National Bureau of Standards, and National Institutes of Health, with the assistance of the Office of Personnel Management.

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

In the fiftieth-anniversary year of the Library's reading program for blind and physically handicapped individuals, readership rose to more than 800,000 and circulation of braille and recorded books and magazines increased to more than 18 million. Two extensive research studies were completed that confirm the need to continue current program improvements and provide a firm basis for determining future goals.

The number and characteristics of potential users in the population and their awareness of the Library's program were revealed by a major survey begun in 1977 by the American Foundation for the Blind for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH) and completed during the fiscal year. The survey found that of the 3.1 million people in the United States eligible for the program, 500,000 live in nursing homes, hospitals, or schools for handicapped individuals. Two-thirds of the total number are visually impaired; the remainder are physically handicapped. Forty-seven percent are sixty-five years of age or older. Sixty-five percent had some awareness of the program.

A second major survey was conducted by Market Facts, Inc., of Washington, D.C., to collect reliable information about current program users. Findings from this study showed that approximately 50 percent of the readers are sixty-five years of age or older and 57 percent had at least a high-school education. Best-sellers topped the reading-interest list, with historical fiction, humor, and biography also of major interest to more than 40 percent of the readers.

Recommendations from both surveys fell into three general areas: outreach activities to inform the public and potential users about the program, playback machines that are easier to understand and to operate, and streamlined delivery of services.

The major statistical difference between the two surveys was for patrons in institutions. According to the nonuser survey about 16 percent of potential readers would be in institutions; the user survey indicated that only about 9 percent of actual patrons live in nursing homes and schools. These findings support the conclusion that more effort needs to be made to extend services to these individuals.

Other studies concluded this year evaluated the methods, processes, and costs of producing braille magazines and books; cassette braille; the effectiveness of two braille plate embossers; and the net worth of volunteer contributions to the Library's free reading program—a minimum of $3 million a year.

A tactile graphic system which reproduces visual diagrams in tactile form was acquired from Japan. Testing is under way to determine the full implications of this technology for braille production.

The NLS/BPH continued to participate in deliberations with the Braille Authority of North America, which this year approved a second addendum to the music braille code, modification in braille textbook formats, establishment of a foreign-language braille codes committee, and field testing of proposed techniques for preparing mathematics and other diagrams.

Automation activities included a study of existing automated circulation systems in large network libraries serving blind and physically handicapped individuals. A publication resulted detailing functions used in the systems of the libraries studied that can be used as a guide for libraries planning to automate.

The computer procedures used to convert cataloging from Recording for the Blind (RFB) are operating routinely. Modifications of the computer methods for the conversion of RFB records are being studied in anticipation of similar cooperative work with the National Library of Australia.

A number of special activities and observances were held to commemorate NLS/BPH's fiftieth year of service and the International Year of Disabled Persons. These included a Symposium on Educating Librarians and Information

Scientists to Provide Information and Library Services to Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals, sponsored with the American Library Association; publication of a print and braille calendar; a year-long series of published articles and other publicity that traced the history and development of the braille and talking-book program; and liaison with the network of Federal Information Centers and other agencies.

The public education program launched in 1978 in seven states and localities was extended to nearly 100 of the 160 network library areas. It was estimated that new reader enrollments increased about 50 percent as a result of mass media public service programming and collateral outreach activities. New program planning focused on raising awareness among unserved eligible users in hospitals, nursing homes, retirement homes, and other institutions.

The NLS/BPH exhibited at fourteen conferences and conventions. New exhibit units were acquired for NLS/BPH and network library use to reach a wider target audience of professionals in educational, service, health, and special interest groups.

Some 500 publications, reports, network announcements, articles, audiovisual productions, speeches, and miscellaneous documents were written and edited by NLS/BPH staff. Four publications were recognized for distinction and excellence by the Society for Technical Communication: *A Dictionary of Braille Music Signs; Reaching People: A Manual on Public Education for Libraries Serving Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals; Science Fiction*, a bibliography; and a comprehensive design manual, *Identification Standards*. The design manual also received an Award of Excellence from the International Society for Technical Communication.

Of the $32.6 million appropriated for fiscal 1981, approximately 90 percent was spent on books (braille, cassette, and flexible disc), bibliographic service to readers, support to logistical centers, and playback equipment. Approximately 56,000 combination machines were purchased. Other procurements included 100,000 replacement phonograph needles and 11,600 braille mailing containers. Major contracts awarded during the year were for rigid and flexible-disc books and magazines, braille books and magazines, cassette book duplication, public education programming, and the XESS book program which provides for redistribution of book copies considered surplus and disposal of those not needed.

Network development activities included consultant visits of two to three days each to eighteen regional libraries and the four multistate centers. Operations were reviewed with directors and library staff and observations and recommendations were presented to the directors and administering agencies, followed by detailed written reports. Consultants also participated in the four regional conferences of network libraries to report on NLS/BPH activities and to determine network concerns.

Services and operations at all four multistate centers (MSCs) were increased and improved during the year. The MSCs circulated 24,000 disc and cassette containers (a 14 percent increase over the previous year) and 8,700 braille volumes (a 74 percent increase), and duplicated 20,000 open-reel and cassette tapes (a 100 percent increase) for network libraries. The automated reserve system for backup interlibrary loan of books among the four centers and NLS/BPH completed its second full year of operation and again proved successful in sharing resources. Of about 19,900 titles unavailable at MSCs on first request, over 1,600 were loaned from other MSCs through this system.

Three subregional libraries opened during the fiscal year, in Detroit and Marquette, Michigan, and Covington, Kentucky. Subregional libraries were closed in Escanaba, Michigan; Big Stone Gap, Virginia; Birmingham and Mobile, Alabama; and Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Harrison Institute of Public Law of Georgetown University Law Center completed a legal analysis and interpretation of the NLS/BPH authorizing statute in relation to the eligibility of individuals with reading disabilities. After reviewing the study and considering the options, NLS/BPH decided to continue operating under the present regulation without recommending changes at this time.

A videocassette program on braille transcription was developed for presentation at libraries and before groups to recruit and inform new braille transcription students. The new mathematics braille certification, which resulted in only two certifications in fiscal year 1980, produced twenty qualified mathematics braille transcribers this year. Decentralization of instruction

in literary braille transcribing resulted in an approximate 35 percent decrease (from 1,686 to 1,089) in assignment evaluations, with only a 10 percent decrease (from 382 to 342) in certifications.

A new consumer relations function was initiated during the year to help strengthen responsiveness to patrons and consumer groups. An analysis of current NLS/BPH methods of obtaining user views is under way and is expected to result in recommendations for increased consumer involvement.

Purchase of braille music from international sources continued, with major acquisitions from Finland and Sweden. Thermoform masters for 100 braille music scores produced by the Library of Congress were deposited at the National Braille Association's Braille Book Bank and can now be purchased by braille music patrons.

One- to three-day orientations were coordinated for thirty individuals from network and related agencies. Network libraries were encouraged to use the Bibliographic Retrieval System locally to search the NLS/BPH cataloging data base (BLND) on-line. This was accomplished through workshops, demonstrations at regional conferences, and consultant visits, as well as by telephone.

More than four thousand interlibrary loan title, author, and subject search requests from network libraries were answered, and more than thirteen hundred searches were completed in response to telephone calls from libraries, outside organizations, and individuals.

During the fiscal year 31,512 obsolete or damaged talking-book machines and 26,025 cassette machines were disposed of, 74,000 A–80 talking-book machines and 62,500 headphones were distributed to lending agencies and MSCs, and planning was completed for distribution of an additional 100,000 headphones.

An official archive collection was begun with 9,000 volumes of press braille. The four MSCs were sent 14,779 limited-production braille (BRA) volumes. Books inspected for damage and cleaned before shelving and shipping numbered 40,220. Requests for 1,428 BRAs were filled. More than 3,000 braille volumes were sent to Ghana, India, and Malaysia as part of the NLS/BPH international braille exchange program.

The number of reference inquiries handled by staff via mail, telephone, and in person increased to 19,335, about 3 percent more than in fiscal 1980. Subscriptions were placed for twenty-five new periodicals, bringing current holdings to nearly 500 titles. A total of 225 new or replacement books were purchased, and 112 new items were acquired for various information files. Reference staff contributed to the preparation of 17 publications containing, altogether, 353 pages of text. Some 269,000 copies of these publications were distributed to libraries, organizations, and readers.

In keeping with the NLS/BPH policy of being responsive to patrons, staff continued to implement recommendations and collection-building priorities of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Collection-Building Activities through selections, procedural changes, and special projects. The flexible-disc program, which enables NLS/BPH to provide its readers with best-sellers while they are still on the charts, continues to be popular with network libraries and patrons. Selection activities resulted in 2,400 titles being added to the collection in braille and recorded editions. An increased number of foreign-language titles were included in the selections.

At the suggestion of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, the descriptive statements used in annotations to indicate the presence of explicit sexual content, profanity, or violence are being reconsidered. More accurate descriptions will be required for the books involved. Another project involves identification of high interest/low vocabulary titles which are appropriate for use with adults and juveniles requiring such materials.

3

Congressional Research Service

The advent of a new Congress always brings the Congressional Research Service a surge in information queries and related activities. The 97th Congress brought even more activity than usual. In December the director of CRS and a dozen senior analysts participated in a week-long seminar for forty-five new Members of Congress at Harvard University, cosponsored by the House Committee on Administration and the John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics.

Soon after the 97th Congress convened, CRS held its third annual Public Policy Issues Institute, a three-day series of briefings by CRS speakers on more than sixty key legislative issues in all fields. Congressional staff could choose to attend up to six of the two-hour briefings, which were held in the Library's James Madison Memorial Building. The convenience of the Capitol Hill location was clearly reflected in the attendance figures, as more than 550 congressional staff attended, twice the number of the previous year.

In fiscal 1981 the Congressional Research Service again found its attention focused on economic matters, especially tax reform and budget reduction. The President's budget held the spotlight, and the dominant legislative activity involved the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. Caps on open-ended programs, social security financing, and consolidation of programs into block grants that would radically change many existing health, social service, and education programs kept staff very busy. Research work was closely attached to the legislative process and included assistance at hearings and conferences, expert advice, analysis of issues, and written reports.

Another activity associated with the new Congress was the preparation of lists of subjects suitable for policy analysis by the committees of the 97th Congress, as mandated by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, an activity that involved staff of all CRS research divisions. With the change of majority party in the Senate, many divisions were asked to give briefings to new majority staff.

During the year, 373,000 requests were cleared in a wide variety of forms of response, a 9.5 percent increase over fiscal 1980. June and July were the busiest months in CRS history, with 46,000 (9,000 higher than the previous all-time high) and 41,000 requests cleared, respectively. The average daily number of queries received was 1,450.

Substantial reports were prepared on topics as diverse as U.S. policy in North Africa, metropolitan school desegregation, dairy price support, spouse abuse, energy supply options, and the credit union industry.

The Congressional Research Service continues to perform research on issue-oriented topics from multidisciplinary points of view. Interdivisional projects resulted in reports on the strategic future, indexing of government

program benefits, and analysis of post-Vietnam era veterans' educational benefits.

Among the CRS studies and reports included in congressional committee prints and reports were *Social Security and Economic Cycles; Genetic Engineering, Human Genetics, and Cell Biology; History of the Immigration and Naturalization Service;* and *Costs of Synthetic Fuels in Relation to Oil Prices.*

More than 240 new Issue Briefs—concise analytical pieces on some 370 subjects of current interest to Congress—became available during the reporting period. More than 204,000 Issue Briefs were distributed, a rate of more than 14,500 a month and a substantial increase over the previous period. New Issue Briefs covered U.S.-Soviet relations after Afghanistan, tax cut proposals in the 97th Congress, the fiscal 1982 defense budget, public opinion on nuclear accidents, the federal role in child day care, proposed cuts in U.S. foreign aid, wind energy, bilingual education, presidential emergency powers over domestic affairs, presidential compliance with the war powers resolution, and public opinion on abortion.

As an example of the ability of the Congressional Research Service to respond to changing events and to matters of intense congressional interest, immediately after the February 18 official release of the President's budget, CRS divisions were able to provide analyses and papers on the effects of the cutback proposals, to help both congressional committees and staff formulate their reactions. CRS also held a series of staff seminars on the Reagan administration budget. Nine events were held in a ten-week period as various aspects of the President's budget were analyzed from different vantage points—social programs, defense spending, tax cuts, and so on. Nearly nine hundred congressional staff attended.

An Information Distribution Center was opened in the Madison Building adjacent to the Madison Congressional Reading Room, where congressional staff may walk in to pick up prepackaged material on about one hundred current topics. This self-service facility provided congressional users with more than fifty thousand items during this period.

Many new Members of Congress have been added as subscribers to the Selective Dissemination of Information program, which alerts congressional offices to key publications in their areas of special interest. The number of subscribers is now 402. A novel production method using a laser printer has facilitated further expansion of the service by reducing printing time 80 percent. In addition, it provides copy that is much more legible and pleasing to the eye.

CRS Studies in the Public Domain—a semiannual listing of all the CRS research products that have been printed by the Congress and are available as committee prints, House or Senate documents or reports, or insertions in the *Congressional Record*—has now been made available to depository libraries by the Government Printing Office. Single copies are now available for sale through the Superintendent of Documents at $1.50.

Interdivisional Teams

It was a very active year for the CRS Interdivisional Teams. Numerous meetings, seminars and workshops were held. In January CRS reviewed all the Permanent Interdivisional Teams to evaluate whether the teams should continue for another year as presently constituted, certain of the teams should be discontinued, or existing teams reconstituted and their charters revised to better meet congressional concerns.

Teams which were especially active included the Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Team, the Energy Team, the Oceans Team, and the Taxation Team. The Oceans Team and the Energy Team cosponsored monthly luncheons with professional organizations which supplemented their regular meetings. The Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Team and the Taxation Team sponsored luncheon seminar series held monthly for team members and congressional staff. The Women's Issue Team, the Executive Organization Team, the Foresight Team, and the Retirement Income Program and Issues Team also held regular meetings throughout the year. The International Economic Policy Team and the Housing Team each held a seminar.

Interagency Activities

Interagency liaison continued to expand in fiscal 1981. Dozens of meetings, seminars, and work-

shops were held with the support agencies. Following is an abbreviated calendar of events for fiscal 1981 which gives a representative sample of types of interagency meetings and activities:

October 1, 1980—CRS issued the October 1980 update of the *Active List of CBO, CRS, GAO, and OTA Contact Persons in Specific Areas of Specialization.*

October 7, 1980—Carolyn Brancato and David Cantor, Economics Division, met with General Accounting Office and Congressional Budget Office staff on interagency projects.

October 1980—Harry Gourevitch, senior specialist in taxation, held discussion with CBO and GAO on tax studies.

October 1980—Barbara Luxenberg, Science Policy Research Division (SPR), represented CRS at an Office of Technology Assessment meeting on OTA's space application study.

October 1980—Marvin Kornbluh, SPR, met with an OTA advisory panel to discuss a forthcoming assessment by OTA on technology for handicapped individuals.

November 1, 1980—Warren Donnelly, senior specialist in conservation and energy, participated in a GAO consultants panel discussion on nonproliferation.

November 3, 1980—John Stocker, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division (FAND), met with Peter Tarpgaard, principal analyst in the National Security and International Affairs Division, CBO, to discuss the DDGX construction program and the surface combatant force.

November 7, 1980—Tom Woods of the Energy and Minerals Section of GAO spoke to the Energy Interdivisional Team on new data which he developed concerning trends in heat-rate for U.S. power plants.

December 16, 1980—Jonathon Medalia, FAND, discussed ABM issues with OTA's MX study team.

December 17, 1980—First RNS issue to contain index of bucket terms by subject area.

December 1980—SPR analyst Lani Raleigh attended the OTA Space Program Advisory Committee; Marcia Smith, SPR, attended final OTA advisory panel meeting on satellite power stations.

December 1980—John Hardt served as a member of the advisory panel of the OTA Technical Factors in Soviet Energy Study.

January 1981—Jerry Jantscher, GAO, chaired a meeting of the Interdivisional Team on Taxation.

January 1981—The CRS Ad Hoc International Technology Transfer Team had continuous liaison with OTA, CBO, and GAO. Dr. Hardt is coordinator of the Team.

February 18, 1981—Robert Chartrand, senior specialist in information policy and technology, was appointed to the OTA Advisory Council on Information Technology and Education (ex-officio capacity) at the request of John H. Gibbons, director, and attended a panel meeting focusing on the results and scope of this eighteen-month study.

February 1981—Members of the Transportation Section of the CRS Economics Division met with members of CBO's Transportation Team to discuss items of mutual interest and concern.

February 1981—Dick Nanto, International Section of Economics Division, met with GAO and OTA staff members to discuss Japanese automobile imports.

March 6, 1981—A meeting of the Interagency Liaison Group was held at CRS.

March 10–11, 1981—GAO held a conference on Transportation Issues in the 97th Congress. Members of the CRS Transportation Section served as discussants, together with CBO and committee staff.

April 1, 1981—CRS issued the APRIL 1981 update of the *Active List of CBO, CRS, GAO, and OTA Contact Persons in Specific Areas of Specialization.* The list of specialized data bases was deleted from this and future issues by mutual consent of the four agencies.

May 1981—Report entitled *Indexation of Federal Programs* was released as a committee print by the Senate Budget Committee. This report was prepared by CRS with Royal Shipp, senior specialist in income maintenance, as the coordinator. There was significant liaison with CBO on the preparation of this report.

June 1981—Bernevia McCalip, Economics Division, at the request of the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, attended a meeting with staff of GAO to discuss the possible review of costs of nine-digit technology for the U.S. Postal Service.

June 1981—Bernard Gelb, Economics Division, participated in an OTA advisory panel

meeting on a study of industrial energy conservation.

June 30, 1981—Charlotte Breckenridge, Economics Division, briefed a GAO staff member on current urban and regional development issues.

June 30, 1981—Richard Grimmett, FAND, consulted with senior staff of the International Division and PSAD of GAO regarding an upcoming GAO report on the Saudi AWACS sale.

July 2, 1981—Alice Maroni, FAND, met with the newly created GAO Budget Task Force to discuss how CRS tracks the defense budget.

July 27, 1981—Joe Arata, CBO, was guest speaker at a luncheon held by the CRS Interdivisional Team on Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition. The subject of the meeting was the impact of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act on agriculture.

July 1981—GAO staff discussed plans with Kenneth De Jarnette and CBO staff members for a joint staff seminar.

August 7, 1981—Ronnie Golberg of OTA, and John Hardt of CRS reviewed the Soviet energy outlook for members of the CRS Interdivisional Team on Energy.

August 16, 1981—John Hardt addressed the GAO's International Division on U.S.-Soviet Relations.

September 1981—Bernard Gelb, Economics Division, participated in an OTA workshop on federal options to encourage energy conservation in the paper industry.

In addition, CRS continued to respond to its sister agencies and in fiscal 1981 handled over five thousand requests for information from GAO, CBO, and OTA.

Labor-Management Relations

In October 1980, management and the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) reached a significant agreement regarding a flexitime plan for employees in CRS. This plan, which was negotiated in accordance with the provisions of the Master Collective Bargaining Agreement, became effective early in the fiscal year and has enabled many CRS employees to have work schedules under which they are "permitted to vary their working hours on a daily basis within general schedules of working hours and 'core hours' during which all employees are required to be at work."

In February 1981, following extensive bargaining, an extremely important agreement was signed with CREA concerning the impact of the move of CRS employees to the James Madison Memorial Building. This agreement, which supplemented the one previously reached in December 1979, concerned, among other issues, general health and safety and security matters.

In April 1981 a memorandum of understanding was signed with CREA setting forth the ground rules for negotiations for a new Master Collective Bargaining Agreement. Following the signing of that memorandum, management and CREA exchanged initial proposals and began the collective bargaining process, with the goal of reaching a new agreement for CRS employees.

Member and Committee Relations

In addition to the regular training institutes for congressional staff, a special Capitol Hill Information Seminar was introduced in August. Designed particularly to help new staff of the 97th Congress find their way through the Washington information maze, the seminar drew 103 participants. The program covered the House and Senate as information sources; the services of the congressional support agencies; the resources of party organizations, informational groups and caucuses, executive agencies, and independent interest groups; and materials available in their own offices. The program was highly rated by the participants for its relevance to their daily work and will be offered about ten times in fiscal 1982.

During fiscal 1981, eleven institutes were conducted for Member and committee staff having legislative responsibilities and four for field office staff. In addition, a total of 3,644 staff attended the sixty-two seminars on major public policy issues—such as the federal budget, Social Security financing, indexing federal programs, labor problems, industrial policy, and foreign policy—which were offered during the period. A total of 168 Members participated in five Member seminars. Thus, although the total number of events declined from the previous fiscal year (108 in 1980 vs. 82 in 1981), the 1981 attendance increased by 900 to a new high of 5,789.

Besides several hundred tailored briefings on legislatively related topics, CRS staff gave briefings for 4,134 congressional staff to aid them in effectively using CRS resources. The orientation program for young people who work temporarily in Members' offices as interns was the most successful to date, with 3,080 students participating in the program between April and September.

There was a continued increase in the number of noncongressional visitors who were given briefings on CRS's mission and services. Among the 1,380 such visitors in the past six months were Members of Parliament and parliamentary librarians, cabinet-level officials of foreign governments, and U.S. librarians from research, academic, state, and local public libraries nationwide.

In compliance with P.L. 88–246, CRS compiled the manuals to be used in high school and college debates during the 1981–82 school year. The high school debate manual, *How Can the U.S. Elementary and Secondary Education Systems Best Be Improved?*, was issued as Senate Document No. 97–3. The manual on the college debate topic, *Resolved: That the Federal Government Should Significantly Curtail the Powers of Labor Unions in the United States*, was sent to the Government Printing Office in September, to be published as House Document No. 97–89. More than seventy-seven thousand copies of each of these documents will be distributed nationally by Members of Congress and the U.S. Superintendent of Documents.

Publications

The *CRS Review* and the *CRS Update* are information vehicles from the Office of Member and Committee Relations. They are supplemented by special announcements, such as one-page issues of the *Update* to call attention to new studies on pending major issues before Congress.

The *Review*, first published as the *CRS Bulletin*, is in magazine format and now has a circulation of 5,400 copies. The *Review* appears ten times a year. Both publications are basically digests and are designed to announce available CRS material on legislative topics. In addition, they provide references to further studies, including those by GAO, CBO, and OTA. Articles are generally adapted from existing new reports, committee prints, Issue Briefs, and other studies.

The *Update*, in typescript, is published monthly. In addition to announcing upcoming seminars and institutes also featured in the *Review*, the *Update* lists new Issue Briefs and the Issue Brief "menu," CRS reports, and other congressional publications. Various items of congressional interest appear as well in the *Update*—for example, room and telephone numbers of CRS offices for Intern and SCORPIO automated information training. Both publications are printed at GPO.

Automated Information Services

Automated information services provided by CRS to the Congress and to the CRS research and reference activities include on-line computer information systems, batch searching and processing services, systems analysis and programming, statistical analysis, computer graphics, word processing systems, micrographics, copier technology, and a variety of audiovisual systems and products.

Although at least four CRS divisions play significant roles in the development and use of automated services, general coordination as well as considerable operational control is exercised by the Office of Automated Information Services (AIS). This office has three sections: the Information System Section, the Issue Briefs Section, and the Audiovisual and Office Systems Section.

Within CRS, AIS performs both staff and line functions. Directly responsible to the Director of CRS, AIS's automation specialists advise the Director and the research divisions on all matters pertaining to automation applications in the information and analysis environment. In addition, AIS provides direct support to the CRS research effort and to congressional offices in the form of data processing, data base utilization and training, word processing and micrographics, and audiovisual training, briefing, and orientation aids. The CRS Major Issues Systems—undoubtedly one of the most effective CRS services to the Congress—is directly administered by AIS.

Automated Information Services personnel are active participants in the program of the

Senate-House-Library of Congress Policy Coordination Group (PCG). The AIS coordinator serves as the Library's principal member of this group.

Computer and Computer-Related Services

Whenever a new Congress convenes, major efforts are required to update various information files within the Library's SCORPIO information retrieval system to reflect the new situation. Careful planning by the Information Systems Section resulted in a very smooth transition from the 96th to the 97th Congress. Both the *Bill Digest* and *Congressional Record* files for the 97th Congress were in full production on schedule. These were supported by news announcements, extensive new documentation, and SCORPIO New Features Seminars.

A full year's evaluation of the PLATO computer-assisted instruction system for basic SCORPIO training was completed. The results clearly showed a high level of user satisfaction, as well as user achievement at least equal to that resulting from classroom instruction. Among the reasons for high user satisfaction is the fact that with the PLATO system, instruction can be more readily tailored to an individual user's need, relieving him of the necessity of comprehensive training in areas not needed for a particular job assignment. Consequently, training time per student has been reduced without loss of proficiency. As a result, the Information Systems Section (ISS) was able to provide training to almost 1,800 students during the year—about 50 percent more than during the previous year—without any increase in the training staff. Of even greater importance is the fact that the training staff, largely relieved of the need to provide basic training, was able to concentrate more upon advanced training seminars and specialized training in non-SCORPIO data bases. This would not have been possible without PLATO. Currently, virtually all basic SCORPIO training is conducted on the PLATO system.

The ISS staff were also able to conduct 117 separate visits to congressional offices to obtain vital user feedback on automated services and to carry out 131 specialized data base searches in support of the CRS research mission.

At the year's end, SCORPIO users in the House, the Senate, and CRS were averaging more than twenty thousand SCORPIO searches per month, utilizing more than three thousand hours per month of computer time. This is a highly effective utilization rate.

A major data processing project was carried out in support of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. Machine-readable as well as person-readable data on water projects spending were collected from four federal agencies. Special computer programs were written to process these data on the Library's main computer system. A total of thirty-eight computer reports were delivered to the committee showing state and regional spending patterns and comparing them to the projected S.621 grant formula allocations of funds.

The ISS staff also made substantial progress in developing several CRS in-house small system programs for internal record-keeping purposes.

Major Issues System

At the end of fiscal 1981, the Issue Brief Section of AIS was maintaining on-line 378 Issue Briefs via the Major Issues System. These were being kept current by more than three hundred CRS research analysts. They are maintained on-line in the Library's SCORPIO system and are supplied to congressional offices in printed form on an hour-by-hour basis upon request. In addition, more than 450 formerly active Issue Briefs were kept available off-line in printed form only for historical reference as archived Issue Briefs.

During the year, some 215 new Issue Briefs were added to the file, and there was a spectacular increase in the number of printed Issue Briefs distributed to congressional offices. In fiscal 1981, 204,513 Issue Briefs were distributed as compared to 135,050 in 1980, an increase of almost 73 percent. The reason for this increase was the addition of Information Distribution Centers in CRS reference centers, plus the inclusion of Issue Briefs as a major component of CRS Infopaks—a new way of optimizing the distribution of prepared information on key topics.

A total of 787 different congressional offices were served by the Major Issues System during the year.

Office Systems

Management of CRS copying requirements involved a major effort on the part of the Audiovisual and Office Systems staff. Increasing CRS reliance upon the prepackaging of information to meet greater congressional demands has resulted in the doubling of copier output from 1977 to 1981. The copier configuration designed and implemented for the Madison Building has more than met expectations, and unit costs have steadily decreased. The growth in volume, on the other hand, has steadily increased the costs charged to our copier budget to the point of near-crisis. Various measures to keep the costs manageable are under study.

The congruence of data processing, word processing, and copier technologies was exemplified by several projects. The mating of word processors with the IBM 6670 laser printer—essentially a copying machine—was highly successful. With a machine temporarily acquired for the purpose, CRS was able to demonstrate that the 6670 could produce higher quality print output than word processor printers and could produce it faster and at lower cost. Recommendations have been made to acquire a 6670 as a permanent part of the CRS office systems output configuration. Similarly, CRS has successfully developed and implemented a number of small housekeeping data processing and record-keeping applications with software available on stand-alone word processors.

Micrographics

The primary micrographics application in CRS is the production of on-demand prints of articles cited in the Selective Dissemination of Information file of bibliographic citations contained in the Library's SCORPIO system. Copies of original articles are requested in large volume by congressional SCORPIO users. CRS retrieves the articles on microfiche storage, prints them on Xerox 970 microfiche printers, and forwards the printouts to the requesting offices. This high-volume operation is handicapped by the slowness and obsolescence of the available equipment. Consequently, over the past several years, CRS has, in collaboration with the General Accounting Office and the Teknekron Corporation, demonstrated a prototype operational system for the automated creation, storage, retrieval, and high-quality transmission of microfiche images either to high-resolution screens or to high-resolution printers. It had been hoped that a working pilot model of this system could be implemented in several Capitol Hill offices during fiscal 1981, but budgetary constraints rendered this project infeasible. Consequently, CRS is considering a postponement of plans to extend SDI services to additional congressional offices until such time as the equipment necessary to support such extension can be made available.

Audiovisual Development

Two new sound-slide programs were completed by the CRS limited in-house staff. One was a briefing and orientation program for House Information Systems; the other, a training aid for the Senate's Correspondence Management System. In addition, a CRS contractor completed revisions of two existing CRS orientation sound/slide programs.

Seven new Audio Briefs were added to the inventory. Subjects covered were acid rain, Indian fishing treaties, the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, basic options for the MX missile, U.S. and Soviet relations with the so-called Third World, and a background discussion of the Reagan economic program.

The television "bulletin board" entitled "House Weekly" was continued through the year. In addition, CRS produced three Video Briefs, on the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, basic options for the MX Missile, and key Supreme Court decisions during the term ending in October 1981. Each of these programs has been aired several times on the House of Representatives cable television system.

Planning was completed for regularly scheduled television programming each day on the House cable system. Plans call for use of the House Broadcasting System's portable television camera in taping CRS seminar and other presentations and for the production of panel discussion programs on legislative issues at the studio of the General Accounting Office. It was antic-

ipated that CRS would provide sufficient programming under these conditions to occupy two hours per day on the House cable system.

ASSIGNMENT, REFERENCE, AND SPECIAL SERVICES

Ten years have passed since the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 was signed into law. As might be expected, it has had an enormous impact on the direction and operations of the Legislative Reference/Congressional Research Service. During the same period, there have also been some dramatic changes in the environment on Capitol Hill: the creation and growth of new legislative support agencies, the tripling of congressional staff, and the consequences of general congressional reorganization. All of these have influenced CRS and the way it goes about the business of serving the Congress. From the vantage point of 1971 plus ten, it seemed useful to look back over the past decade to get an idea of what changes those years have brought, particularly to the CRS units in Assignment, Reference, and Special Services. The following pages, then, cover fiscal 1981 activities plus a quick glance backward over the last decade.

CONGRESSIONAL REFERENCE DIVISION

In the ten years since the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the Congressional Reference Division (CRD) has undergone revolutionary changes. What was once a small band of reference librarians and technical information specialists who answered primarily constituent requests has become a division with responsibility for a variety of functions which require the skills of librarians, resources development specialists, library technicians, library aides, and clerk/messengers.

In fiscal 1971, CRD cleared 118,552 requests. In fiscal 1981 the division nearly doubled that number, clearing more than 230,000 requests. The composition of those requests has also changed over the years. For example, in 1977 the division stopped providing the hard copy for articles requested from the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service and also stopped supplying CRS reports requested by number. Both of these functions were absorbed by the Library Services Division. However, CRD over the years began taking in more and more of the complex reference requests from Members and committees which had formerly been assigned to the subject divisions. This left the subject research divisions more time to concentrate on policy analysis and substantive committee support as directed by the Legislative Reorganization Act. The shift, along with the development of prepackaged kits, necessitated more active cooperation between CRD and the research divisions. As early as 1971 members of the CRD staff were consulting with analysts in the research divisions to use their expertise in selecting the best possible available CRS reports or pamphlets for the "kit-memos," the forerunners of CRS Infopacks. Today, the basic ingredients in Infopacks are CRS reports and Issue Briefs, and there is ongoing communication between CRD staff members and analysts in the various subject fields.

Perhaps the most noticeable change in CRD in the past ten years has been the development of the reader services facilities operated by the division. There had always been a Congressional Reading Room, which was attached to CRD when the division was established in 1967. The Congressional Reading Room, too, has undergone many changes in the ten years since the Legislative Reorganization Act. For example, the hotline service, which is used for any inquiry that can be answered "while the asker waits" and supplies many of the who, what, when, and where replies that are needed each day, was in its infancy in fiscal 1971, when 9,504 hotline questions were received. In fiscal 1981 the hotline service handled over 20,000 requests for ready-reference information.

Other changes in reader services began on January 11, 1971, when the Rayburn Reference Center was opened. The reference center concept is aimed at providing improved reference service to congressional offices through the establishment of on-the-spot reference facilities in their own buildings. In fiscal 1972, in its second year of operation, the Rayburn Reference Center cleared 8,728 requests. Since that time, reference centers have been opened in the Russell Senate Office Building, in the Longworth House Office Building, and in House Annex #2. Corollaries to the reference centers, call Infor-

mation Distribution Centers, were set up in the Senate Reference Center and next door to the Madison Congressional Reading Room in 1980. These Information Distribution Centers—stocked with multiple copies of CRS products like Infopacks, Issue Briefs, and CRS reports—can be used by congressional staff members to get an immediate response to requests for background information on current legislative issues. The combined output of the reference centers, the Jefferson Congressional Reading Room, and the Information Distribution Centers in fiscal 1981 was just under 120,000—more than fourteen times greater than the number cleared by the Rayburn Reference Center alone ten years earlier.

Some of the work handled in the reference centers in fiscal 1981 was generated through a process in the division known as "streamlining." Through this process, some requests which came into the division were referred to the reference centers as the most effective way of handling those queries in a timely manner. Another significant streamlining technique which has evolved over the years is the production of anticipatory prepackaged information on areas of current legislative interest or topics of recurrent interest. In fiscal 1971 kit-memos covered 49 topics; today there are 162 Infopacks on legislative issues that include abortion, social security, tax indexing, and the MX missile, as well as other informational topics such as "hotlines," resume writing, and Washington, D.C. Since December 1980, well over 50,000 Infopacks have been distributed to congressional offices.

The subjects of kit-memos and Infopacks reflect the concerns of Congress over the years. It is interesting to note that twenty-four of the "kit-memos" from 1971 were on subjects which still generate Infopacks today: abortion, aged, budget, busing, cabinet, campaign financing, capital punishment, careers, Congress, drug abuse, electoral college, gun control, jobs overseas, lobbying, national health insurance, pensions, air pollution, water pollution, prisons and prison reform, school prayer, student financial aid, taxation, Washington, D.C., and women's rights (ERA).

As CRS evolved, it took on new responsibilities as well, such as the operation of the CRS Delivery System in 1974 and the integration of the Reserved Book and Duplicates Collections in 1979 into division activities. CRD also underwent a reorganization in 1975 in order to make its growing and more sophisticated functions more manageable. Although the past ten years have brought many changes to CRD in both its organization and responsibilities, the division has not changed either its purpose or its goal—a firm commitment to providing accurate and useful information to congressional staff as quickly as possible.

LIBRARY SERVICES DIVISION

Ten years ago the Library Services Division could be accurately characterized as an internal bibliographic support service for the rest of the staff of the then Legislative Reference Service. It ordered and checked in books and magazines, clipped and sorted journal and newspaper articles of interest, alerted the staff to new publications in their fields, and kept track of the stock of CRS reports. The intervening years—and the division's whole-hearted embrace of automation and other new technologies—have dramatically altered the way Library Services does business.

Bibliographic Services

In 1971 the division had just begun to provide its automated Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service to the CRS staff and to offer it to a handful of committee subscribers. By 1980, the division had realized its goal of making the SDI available to every Member of Congress, and at election time in the fall of 1980 the number of congressional subscribers to this current awareness service on topics of legislative interest had risen to 349. While the unusually large turnover of seats following the elections temporarily reduced that number, by the end of fiscal 1981 the number of congressional subscribers had reached the unprecedented high of 402. Five SDI workshops were held during the fiscal year to acquaint prospective congressional users with the service, whose successful expansion was greatly facilitated by programming adjustments and system refinements made by the Library's Automated Systems Office. Citations added to the bibliographic data base in fiscal 1981 totaled

22,705, as compared to 22,587 in fiscal 1980 and 25,908 in fiscal 1971.

Technology has changed the whole process by which copies of SDI-cited articles are made available to congressional subscribers. Initially, a master file of all of the articles was clipped and maintained. The article was pulled and laboriously copied, page by page, whenever it was requested. The master file was transferred to microfiche in 1974–75, so that now each original article is filmed in the division, processed into microfiche by the Library's Photoduplication Service, and then, on demand, "blown back" into readable hard copy by a high-speed microfiche reader-printer in Library Services. The massive paper files of the past were thus eliminated, and copies of requested items can be produced more efficiently.

Going on-line with the bibliographic data base in 1974 and then with the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary (LIV) in 1975, making manipulation of the data base much simpler and faster, were other achievements of the past ten years. A direct result has been the increase in the number of computer-generated bibliographies produced by the division. Of the 4,900 produced in fiscal 1981, 2,716 were in response to congressional requests and 2,184 were prepared for the CRS research staff.

Services to the CRS Staff

An important innovation to improve links with the CRS subject divisions and to provide better services to researchers was the creation of the information resource assistants (IRAs) in the early seventies. Based in the various divisions, but administratively part of the Library Services Division, the IRAs maintain and service divisional book and magazine collections, order and check in publications, and help researchers find the data they need.

In an attempt to speed up delivery of important research materials to the CRS research staff, daily publications such as newsletters are no longer individually checked in, thus saving considerable time between receipt and delivery of these time-dependent ephemeral information sources. For the provision of service to the research divisions from the Library's general collections, the division has made extensive use of the Library's new Automated Book Paging and Delivery System with gratifying results. Division staff have also been instrumental in surveying various research division reference collections and obtaining missing issues in order to complete valuable sets of government documents, such as the *U.S. Statutes-at-Large* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*.

In collaboration with other CRS units, the division staff initiated and participated in an innovative approach to the provision of information support to CRS researchers by presenting a number of SCORPIO information workshops in fiscal 1981. During these meetings, researchers learned about subject-oriented approaches to automated data bases, search and retrieval techniques, hard copy procurement of cited documents, availability of specialized journals, and finding tools for legislative documents, and received mini-thesauri prepared to facilitate retrieval of references to materials relevant to research in their respective specialized subject areas.

Collections

One of the division's major undertakings during fiscal 1981 was the implementation of a number of recommendations of an ad hoc Main Files Advisory Group for improving the usefulness of the Main Reference Files. This unique research resource for the CRS staff, with its collection of over one million newspaper and magazine clippings, government documents, pamphlets, CRS reports, and other valuable nonbook materials, had grown so rapidly that it practically filled all the file cabinet drawers, and its bulk had become an impediment not only to efficient utilization by CRS researchers but to files maintenance by division personnel as well. The recommendation to reduce the standard retention period for file contents from the traditional five years plus a growing sixth to three years plus a growing fourth was adopted after management and research staff alike endorsed the proposal. The ensuing purging of files contents—triple the extent of the customary annual weeding—provided sufficient new space to enable the division to absorb and incorporate major elements of the Futures Information Retrieval System, (FIRST) files, which were originally compiled and maintained by the former CRS Futures Research Group. Included in these materials are

12,000 specific events forecasts and time series projections, articles and monographs concerning scenarios, futures issues, and emerging technologies as well as published listings of individual futurists.

Other Main Reference Files improvements that were implemented included the provision of rolling tables to serve as movable temporary working spaces for researchers; the experimental establishment of a reference service desk, staffed by bibliographers, to assist files users; the continuing refinement of the biographical portion of the files; and the intermittent "targeting" of local newspapers throughout the nation for the temporary coverage of important local and regional news events. A number of important file subject areas were also subdivided to facilitate access to topics of current legislative interest. The number of pieces added to the Main Reference Files rose from 148,929 in fiscal 1980 to 159,358 in fiscal 1981. This contrasts with 153,340 in fiscal 1971.

Acquisitions

In light of continuing inflation and an increasingly constrictive budgetary situation, the Library Services Division has tried to obtain as many free research materials as possible for the CRS staff. Illustrative of this effort is the fact that while the number of items purchased for the CRS research collections has decreased considerably, the number of free copies acquired came close to double the fiscal 1980 figures. In a related effort to obtain the greatest value for the acquisitions dollar, the capabilities of both word processing machines and other automated equipment and machines were explored and utilized. The division found these helpful in producing a variety of listings and accounting reports to assist both CRS and research division managers in the monitoring and more effective expenditure of allocated acquisitions funds, especially for serial publications. Subscriptions in force were reevaluated for their current research potential, and a considerable number were canceled as a result. At the same time, the number of new subscriptions initiated was far below that of the previous year.

One of the largest and most important acquisitions of the fiscal year was part 3 of the *CIS/U.S. Congressional Committee Prints on Microfiche*. Heavily used in CRS for both reference and research, the original hard copy documents had become increasingly difficult to locate. This acquisition completes the division's retrospective collection of committee prints on microfiche, and the collection as a whole should prove highly beneficial to the staff in the years to come.

The ongoing project for the conversion of serial control from a manual to an automated system by means of the OCLC serials check-in system (its first use in the Library of Congress) was completed; all serial titles are now routinely being checked in on-line. Other possible applications of the OCLC subsystem (such as claiming missing issues) are being investigated for streamlining other acquisitions operations in the future.

Services to Congressional Staff

Ten years ago the Library Services Division provided virtually no direct services to congressional staff. That picture is now dramatically changed. Requests for on-demand (usually computer-generated) bibliographies, numbered CRS reports, CRS reports appearing in congressional publications, data base searches, and requests for cited "limited-availability" articles from the SDI are all answered routinely by the division. The number of such responses rose from slightly more than 25,000 in fiscal 1980 to some 27,000 in fiscal 1981. And there was not even a column for congressional inquiries in the annual report for fiscal 1971. The Research Notification System, which keeps the various legislative support agencies apprised of what studies and reports each is working on, was taken over and automated by Library Services Division in 1976.

For congressional staff, information support was enhanced by the preparation of a number of research guides designed to introduce the user to information sources as well as selected writings on topics of current and potential legislative concern, such as the Clean Air Act, Social Security financing, and the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS). In addition to compiling a number of significant major bibliographies, division bibliographers also prepared nearly fifty concise bibliographies-in-brief, many of which were included in packets of CRS-prepared, public-issue-oriented, back-

ground material distributed by the Congressional Reference Division for responding to congressional inquiries. The installation of additional computer terminals in the division facilitated many of these operations and contributed in no small measure to a noticeable increase in staff productivity.

Publications

In its continuing program of information support to both Congress and the CRS divisions, the Library Services Division issued two editions of the *Subject Catalog of CRS Reports in Print* in fiscal 1981; prepared listings of new CRS reports, bibliographies, and congressional publications for the monthly CRS *Update*; issued the thirteenth edition of the *Legislative Indexing Vocabulary*; and compiled two semiannual issues and a cumulated version of *CRS Studies in the Public Domain*. This last publication was made a depository library item by the U.S. Government Printing Office and was also made available for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents (a great breakthrough in getting CRS-prepared reports appearing in hearings, committee reports, or the *Congressional Record* into the hands of the general public). The Legislative Indexing Vocabulary, which serves as the standard thesaurus for all CRS automated data bases, has grown to more than double its original size; it now contains 8,187 indexing terms.

INQUIRY SECTION

The Inquiry Section is the central switching-yard for the Congressional Research Service. It is here that the inquiries from the Congress—by phone and by letter—are received, clarified, and assigned to the appropriate division for response. The Inquiry Section projects a totally different image today than it did ten years ago. Then it was located cheek-by-jowl with the Director's Office, with barely room to squeeze in between the desks. The inquiry recorders typed incoming congressional requests on standard fanfolds, after eliciting as much information as possible from the caller. The phones rang incessantly during the busy times of the day. The office was reminiscent of the stereotypical newspaper city room or the stock exchange on a frantic day.

Today's Inquiry Section is dramatically different: contemporary desk arrangements are located neatly around a spacious room, and the phone system provides for fifteen calls to be handled while others are answered and stacked waiting for an available Inquiry Recorder. The "reference dialogue" is still the same, but the section no longer uses typewriters; instead the requests are input directly into a special minicomputer via cathode ray tube terminals. The requests are reviewed for accuracy of assignment, explanation of the request, and deadline and are then printed. The entire effect one gets when entering the room is one of quiet control.

The number of requests coming into the section has risen steadily since 1971, and additional staff and telephone lines have been added to handle the increased business. A total of 170,083 requests were received over ten phone lines by twelve recorders in 1971; in 1981 there were more than 223,000 calls assigned by fifteen recorders using fifteen lines (with a waiting queue). In addition, the unit is now staffed for the peak periods of the day using a mix of full-time and part-time workers.

During the last ten years, greater attention has been focused on the orientation and training of both supervisors and inquiry recorders in the section. Supervisory staff spend a week in the Library's Legislative Liaison Office to learn how they relate to the Congress and the problems they have to deal with, as well as a month in the CRS American Law Division. The latter experience provides some basic knowledge of the principles of legal citation and the methodology of legal searches and helps to ensure the accurate assignment of requests to this division. Inquiry recorders spend one month working in the Congressional Reference Division in order to see what it takes to answer a request, and one month in the American Law Division. They also have a chance to sit in on the briefings given for congressional staff. All of these efforts have helped to give the Inquiry Section staff a better sense of the overall job of the Congressional Research Service and a greater feel for how they fit into the total picture.

A major innovation in CRS since 1971, of course, has been the greatly expanded briefing and orientation program for congressional staff.

The Inquiry Section has participated, along with other CRS staff, in the Legislative Institutes and the office briefings to explain the role they play in the Congressional Research Service.

Language Services

The translating services offered by the Language Services Section have changed over the past decade in response to congressional needs. Although translating from the major foreign languages into English still occupies most of the section's time, some additional language services, such as research and interpreting assistance, are now provided as well. Ten years ago most of the translating requests were for simple letters; now the staff deals with many longer and more complex works on a variety of subjects. Topics of current interest range from nuclear and economics to the aerospace industry and Latin American politics. An average of one major project is cleared each month.

One of the most popular services of the section, offered only in the last few years, is the translation into Spanish of Members' newsletters, speeches, press releases, and correspondence—a real boon to those whose districts comprise large Hispanic populations.

In fiscal 1981 the section completed more than fifteen hundred requests for translation, interpreting, and related language services involving twelve languages. Although over half of the requests handled were for Spanish language services, demand for French and German also remained high.

AMERICAN LAW DIVISION

The American Law Division serves the needs of Congress for legal assistance not otherwise provided to it by law. To this end, during fiscal 1981 the division not only performed many of the services characteristic of the attorney-client relationship but also afforded legal reinforcement to other CRS divisions; completed work on the biennial supplement and continued the decennial revision of the *Constitution of the United States of America—Analysis and Interpretation (Constitution Annotated)*; participated in the presentation of legislative institutes and other forums designed to illuminate the intricacies of congressional operations and major public issues for congressional staffers; published and maintained the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*; and assisted in the preparation of several congressional publications.

To provide more expeditious and efficient delivery of these services, the division made more extensive use of paralegal assistants and of sundry automated research systems. Section heads continued the practice of extensive cross-sectional assignment and review in order to adjust to the shifting demands of Congress and to ensure the most effective use of division resources.

Administrative Law Section

Jurisdiction of the section includes the legal aspects of abortion, energy, government contracts, communications, freedom of information, copyright, bankruptcy, and administrative law generally. During fiscal 1981, congressional and administration activities in regulatory reform generated a considerable demand for legal analysis and other forms of support, including assistance in production of a committee print entitled *Presidential Control of Agency Rulemaking: An Analysis of Constitutional Issues That May Be Raised by Executive Order 12291*. Abortion issues, particularly constitutional issues raised in the context of proposed right-to-life statutes and constitutional amendments, continued to be prevalent and to stimulate requests for both objective analysis and support for individual positions. Judicial consideration of the legislative veto, the decennial census, and the constitutionality of state energy sources severance taxes, among others, resulted in congressional calls for assistance to facilitate participation in the judicial proceedings and to formulate possible legislative responses to various anticipated results. A substantial percentage of the section's efforts involved individual issues as to the existence and expense of agency authority arising because of the revised congressional budgetary process and the change in administrations.

Commercial and Environmental Law Section

This section covers legal issues arising in the areas of the environment, antitrust, banking, securities,

taxation, consumer protection, and the military. Illustrative of issues handled during the last fiscal year are the following: proposed modifications in the Clean Air Act, revision of the tax laws and the effects of those revisions, Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction and activities, agent orange litigation, federal preemption of state usury laws, and legal aspects of federal management of mineral and water resources on federal lands. A study prepared within the section on judicial interpretation of the Clean Air Act, entitled *The Clean Air Act in the Courts*, was issued as a committee print during the fiscal year.

Congressional Operations and International Law Section

The section's responsibilities include campaign financing, contested elections, the electoral college, congressional ethics and immunity, lobbying with appropriated funds, committee investigations, and congressional rules, procedures, and precedents. During fiscal 1981, requests for analysis and consultations associated with the possible extension of certain provisions of the Voting Rights Act, the alleged misconduct of certain Members, and the congressional budget process were particularly numerous. The section was also involved with three publications periodically issued under agreement with the Federal Election Commission: *The Federal-State Election Law Updates; The Election Case Law;* and *The Campaign Finance Law*. The section also assisted in the production of a committee print entitled *Ethics Manual for Members and Employees of the U.S. House of Representatives*.

Criminal Justice and Civil Liberties Section

This section deals with the legal issues in the fields of civil rights, criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, evidence, labor law, domestic relations, Indian law, and First Amendment matters. During the 1981 fiscal year, division attorneys provided extensive analysis and other legal assistance in connection with congressional interest in revision of federal criminal law, the nomination of Sandra O'Connor to the Supreme Court, congressional consideration of the District of Columbia sexual offenses statute, proposal for federal tuition tax credits, possible reorganization of federal law enforcement agencies, and a number of substantive amendments to agency authorizations and appropriations dealing with school prayer and busing.

Bill Digest Section

Since 1936 the Bill Digest Section has compiled information on federal legislation for publication in the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*. Since 1975 this informaton has been available not only in the publication but also in the SCORPIO on-line computerized system. During fiscal 1981, the section has continued in its statutory responsibility of preparing analytical summaries of all legislation introduced in the 97th Congress. Each piece of legislation is also indexed and tracked as it receives congressional action. In the 97th Congress, for the first time, the Bill Digest Section is trying to include in its on-line data base the full text of each public law.

The section has also continued in its statutory responsibility of compiling information on programs and activities, within the jurisdiction of each congressional committee, that are scheduled to terminate on an ascertainable date within the coming Congress. Work is under way to make the terminating program information an on-line file in the Library's computer system.

The section has also responded to numerous inquiries from Congress relating to legislation in a wide range of subject areas.

ECONOMICS DIVISION

Domestic and international economic problems and policy issues continued to absorb congressional interest and activity during fiscal 1981. The division responded to over fifteen thousand congressional requests for assistance in fiscal 1981, up almost 3 percent over the previous year. Of these, more than forty-six hundred were rush requests requiring a response within twenty-four hours. Nearly fourteen hundred original written analyses, reports, Issue Briefs, and memoranda were completed during the year, the products varying from short analytical memoranda to major in-depth studies. Two hundred and fifteen major projects were completed, ninety-

three involving substantial coordination with other divisions within the Service, other support agencies, or committees of Congress. A total of ninety-one major projects continued in progress at the end of the fiscal year. The trend toward an increasing number of personal briefings, consultations, and expert testimony at hearings as requested by Members continued. In addition, twelve congressional seminars and workshops on a wide array of economic topics were sponsored by the division during the year.

Business and Government Relations Section

The effect of government regulatory policy on the business community dominated the activities of the section during fiscal 1981. Section members wrote substantive analyses for a major interdivisional study of the consequences of phasing out the manufacturing clause in the copyright law and participated in a series of interdivisional roundtable discussions on travel and tourism. Legislative initiatives concerning the communications industry were the subject of several reports and briefings. Reports on bankruptcies, on business failures, and on the role of expectations in contemporary inflation were also prepared. The regulation of businesses was analyzed in reports, memoranda, and briefings dealing with the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the National Consumer Cooperative Bank, the Small Business Administration, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Postal Rate Commission, and other agencies.

Besides a noticeable increase in telephone and in-person briefings of Members and staff, the section prepared reports on regulatory aspects of corporate mergers, including the acquisition of U.S. companies by foreign investors, and contributed to an interdivisional report on the problems and prospects for an economic recovery. Research is now under way on the role of private philanthropy in the economy, the inflationary effect of federal regulation, and venture capital in the capital formation process.

Energy and Industry Analysis Section

The section addresses domestic and international energy issues as well as domestic industries such as automobiles, steel, and insurance. During the year, the section analyzed the economic effects of decontrolling crude oil prices and of accelerated decontrol of natural gas prices. It also monitored and analyzed a variety of windfall profit tax proposals, measures of oil company profitability, and incentive proposals to encourage industrial energy conservation. It participated in several interdivisional projects, including a project on energy demand perspectives for the 1980s. Other interdivisional projects involved analyses of strategic aspects of energy and the economy, population growth, foreign direct investment in developing countries, disruption of oil supplies in the Persian Gulf, and the Export-Import Bank's position on the nuclear industry. Analyses of electric utilities involved the economics of nuclear power and of uranium enrichment subsidies, the apportionment of certain costs of electric power between shareholders and ratepayers, and financial analyses of the Bonneville Power Authority and of the electric utility industry. Significant work was completed on mergers and acquisitions, divorcement of retail gasoline stations by major integrated oil companies, overcharging by oil companies, and "Canadianization" of U.S. energy companies.

Reports were completed on the automobile and on the machine tool industry. Work was initiated on specialty steels and on the coke industry. The section assisted congressional staff in preparing hearings on state insurance antirebate laws and provided information on federal flood insurance, the domestic and international reinsurance industry, and nuclear accident insurance. Finally, the section initiated a series of profiles on industries serving the defense establishment to ascertain their major economic characteristics and whether they have the capability of expanding to meet increased defense requirements.

Government Finance Section

The section prepared a series of reports evaluating the assumptions underlying congressional

interest in an assistance program for distressed industries. These reports provided the focal point of a seminar on industrial policy, attended by representatives of Congress, the executive branch, and research organizations. Another report reorganized information in the federal credit budget from a listing by budget function to a listing by economic objective in order to facilitate congressional intent to reduce federal credit. Estimates of federal outlays to and receipts from the states continued to be an indispensable tool for hundreds of legislative offices. The economic effects of state severance taxation of energy sources were assessed as the dispute between energy-consuming and energy-producing states became heated. Reports analyzed the incidence of the 30 percent Montana coal severance tax and the impact of interstate tax exportation on the allocation of federal grants to the states. As the administration's revenue turnback proposal assumed a central role in intergovernmental relations, a report was prepared which evaluated its likely influence on the major economic objectives of the administration's budget cuts on federal aid to states, cities, and counties. As always, the section completed numerous requests on the perennially popular topics of balancing the budget, raising the ceiling on the national debt, and constitutional restrictions on fiscal policy.

Housing Section

Congressional interest in housing matters focused on problems in the homebuilding and real estate industries, institutional weakness and structural changes in housing finance, alternative provisions of assistance to low- and moderate-income households, and changes in use of the existing housing stock. The section analyzed the Mortgage Subsidy Bond Tax Act of 1980 and amendments to that act, alternative mortgage instruments (especially adjustable mortgages), housing vouchers as an alternative to other federal housing programs for lower-income households, block grants as an alternative delivery system for housing subsidies, and the extent and significance of elderly households occupying quarters better suited to families. Also examined were the major issues and precedents set in the 1980 Housing and Community Development Act, housing aspects of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, housing for black Americans, and the state of the housing industries. In addition, the section assisted in a seminar on housing block grants and continued work on a government-wide project, initiated by a congressional committee, to develop a land price index for the United States.

International Economics Section

Major products of the section ranged from general analyses of U.S. trade policy to specific reports on U.S. imports and their effects on the domestic economy.

The general analyses included an overview of U.S. trade policy, prepared as a background paper for hearings on a wide range of trade issues, and a major report and an Issue Brief on proposals to reorganize the executive branch's trade policymaking functions. Two reports addressed U.S. export policy: one an analysis of selected issues in export financing and the other of policies to promote exports from U.S. service industries.

Industries experiencing particularly adverse effects from import competition were examined specifically by the section. One report concerned the effects of local content laws on automobile imports. An Issue Brief analyzed three industries facing serious import competition—steel, footwear, and textiles. Two other Issue Briefs dealt with the steel trigger price mechanism and the textile trade negotiations.

Bilateral trade relations with important trade partners also received attention. The economic implications for the United States of an expansion of the European Common Market are the subject of one report. Three articles, to be included in committee prints, examine various aspects of East-West commercial relations, and a new Issue Brief deals with U.S.-Japanese trade relations.

The section allocated more time than in the past to international financial questions, such as the U.S. trade and payments balances, the impact of foreign assistance and defense transactions on the U.S. balance of payments, and foreign indebtedness to the United States. Foreign investment issues between the United States and Canada, incentives to foreign direct investment

in the United States, and foreign direct investment in the U.S. current account were the subjects of other reports. The section also participated in the preparation of *A Reference Guide to Banking and Finance,* an interdivisional project which was released as a committee print, and contributed articles on most-favored-nation treatment and restrictions on imports of automobiles to the *CRS Review.*

Finally, the section completed several comparative analyses of economic conditions and policies in other countries. Two reports compared industrial policies and tax rates in various Western industrial countries.

Labor Section

The subminimum wage for youth workers, limiting the powers of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, reforming or repealing the Davis-Bacon Act, and revising the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, once again took up much of the section's time in fiscal 1981. The section provided Senate and House committees with background materials, witness lists, and questions for hearings. In addition to assisting committees, the section prepared numerous Issue Briefs and has been a major contributor to *Major Legislation of the Congress.* Other studies examined the economic rationale for wage subsidization through the tax system, labor-management-government cooperation, the position of Hispanics in the U.S. labor force, implementation of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, legislation regarding air traffic controllers (several months before the strike), strike-related violence under the Hobbs Act, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in state and local government employee disputes, worker protection clauses for railroad workers, the youth unemployment problem, and robots and the labor force. The section also prepared analyses of the enterprise zone concept and the need for nonmetropolitan areas to diversify their economic bases.

The 1981 collegiate debate topic manual was prepared in the Labor Section. The section produced seven seminars on major labor issues in the 97th Congress, and section members also participated in a Member breakfast seminar on the topic of youth employment problems.

Money and Banking Section

Use of monetary policy as a primary tool of government economic policy, the adjustment of financial markets to persistent inflation and high interest rates, and the changing relationships of borrowers and savers to financial institutions were of major interest in Congress during fiscal 1981. These interests were reflected in studies of monetary policy and budget deficits, rate-of-return incentives on personal saving, statutory and regulatory requirements for depository institutions, and legislative initiatives to deal with increasing competition among depository institutions and other financial institutions.

The rapid changes and increasing complexity of the nation's financial system created substantial demands for explanatory research materials. Representative of these materials was *A Reference Guide to Banking and Finance,* requested by the House Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs and issued as a committee print. Section members also continued to provide research support for the monetary policy oversight process, carried out semiannually in accordance with statutory requirements by Congress and the Federal Reserve.

Quantitative Analysis Section

The section prepared several major reports examining the macroeconomic implications of evolving economic issues such as expectations in the inflation process, the implications of sizable budget deficits, and the economic effects of sharp increases in interest rates. Other major reports included an analysis of indexation procedures for federal programs, an analysis of trends in the distribution of family income, and an evaluation of the leading economic indicators. The section continues to participate in the debate on the size and importance of the "underground" economy. These reports have received considerable attention in the Congress, in the press, and at seminars. The section also responded to the normal heavy load of inquiries about the rate of inflation, price behavior of specific commodities, forecasts of the economic outlook, and application and methodology of various statistical techniques.

Taxation Section

The primary focus of the section's activity was the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the alternative legislative proposals. Section members conducted seminars and Member and staff briefings and wrote research reports and memoranda on subjects related to the 1981 tax cut, including the economic background for a tax cut in 1981, the economic effects of prior tax cuts, the expected effects of the tax cut and inflation on individual tax liabilities, the economic effects of the depreciation policy changes, the expected effects of the tax revisions on specific industries (e.g., public utilities, energy extraction), the effect of the tax revisions on the marriage tax penalty, and the effect of the tax revisions on savings and investment. Other studies examined taxation and research and development, the effect of taxation on the elderly, the estate and gift tax, tax shelters, the windfall profits tax, energy tax incentives, investment tax credit, taxation of small business, and excise taxes. In addition, the section continued its work with the Quantitative Analysis Section in further development of a computer model which assesses the effects of tax policy changes and inflation on personal tax burdens.

Transportation Section

Two major topics dominated the activities of the section in fiscal 1981. The first of these was the potential effects of federal budget reductions on the various transportation programs supported through federal spending and subsidies. Programs coming under budget-cutting scrutiny included highway construction, improvement and maintenance (including bridge rehabilitation), airport and airway development, capital grants and operating subsidies for mass transit, ship construction and operating subsidies for the merchant marine, funding for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which affects commercial navigation on the waterways and harbors, reconstruction of the Northeast rail corridor, subsidies for Amtrak and Conrail, and operation assistance for unprofitable railroad operations in other parts of the country. The second major area of attention focuses on assessing the early consequences of the relaxation of federal economic regulation of airlines, trucking companies, and railroads, brought about by the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978, the Motor Carrier Act of 1980, and the Staggers Rail Act of 1980. Dramatic changes have occurred in all three industries, and even greater consequences are anticipated.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION

To an extraordinary degree, the work of the Education and Public Welfare Division was dominated by one piece of legislation—the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97–35). Nearly all social programs were affected by that act or by the budget reductions contained in accompanying appropriations actions. With a long tradition of providing analytical support to the legislative process, the division adapted its working procedures to meet the unique needs of a process that was budget-oriented from start to finish. This involved regular, comprehensive updating of Issue Briefs and other analyses at key points in the budget process. The result of such intense interest across the entire range of social programs, compressed into a short time period, was that fiscal 1981 was one of the busiest years ever experienced by the division staff. As one example, the division had over forty-eight thousand Issue Briefs produced and distributed in 1981 compared with fewer than twenty-three thousand estimated for fiscal 1980.

The Health Section focused its attention on major changes in Medicare and Medicaid, four new block grant programs in health, and the numerous reauthorizations of programs contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA). The section worked closely with the staffs of several committees in this effort, while producing five committee prints and presenting three seminars on health issues.

Education programs were fundamentally altered by OBRA. The act restructured programs for higher education student aid, and simplified and consolidated a number of elementary and secondary education programs under the aegis of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981. The section also analyzed proposals to change the status of the Department of Education. Not since 1965 was there such exten-

sive debate over the role of the federal government in education.

The Income Maintenance Section spent much of its energy analyzing budget reductions proposed for Social Security, food stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, unemployment insurance, and other programs. Section analysts produced a comprehensive report on federally indexed programs that was well received by the Senate Budget Committee. In addition, the section presented seminars on Social Security financing and on indexing and assisted committee staff in analyzing proposals to deal with financing problems in Social Security, railroad retirement, and the black lung program and to reauthorize food stamps and low-income energy assistance on revised terms.

All social service programs received legislative action this year. Assistance was provided to committees making major changes in child nutrition, social services under Title XX of the Social Security Act, and community services. The Social Services Section is responsible for supplying Congress with analyses on across-the-board issues in human resource programs and has developed reports on the budget for human resource programs and alternatives to federal support for social programs. An intense interest in such subjects as the handicapped, the aged, and children and families prompted analysts to create about fifty reports covering these areas. For example, three committee prints were prepared on aging issues and legislation. The social services section coordinated interdivisional analyses for congressional committees in the areas of manpower and veterans' education.

Analysts dealing with issues in the area of crime and immigration provided assistance to both House and Senate committees in their extensive hearings on the report of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy and, subsequently, on the Reagan Administration's proposed policy in these areas. General congressional interest in immigration remains high, with a particular focus on illegal aliens, refugees, and Cuban/Haitian entrants.

Special assistance using advanced methodological techniques or the computer was devoted to child nutrition programs, higher education student aid, aging, low-income energy assistance, crime, Medicaid, education for disadvantaged children, and a variety of other areas in the division. Two large-scale computer models were developed or refined to assist the division in the analysis of complex policy issues.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY DIVISION

The division's activities in fiscal 1981 were dominated by congressional reaction to the administration's proposals to reduce federal spending. Proposals to reduce the budgets for the broad spectrum of federal resource and environment programs were analyzed by division analysts to determine their impacts and to identify policy alternatives. In addition to providing responses to demand for specific information from Members and committees of the Congress, division analysts continued to support CRS's role through consultations, background briefings, and participation in the organization and conduct of seminars and workshops on current and emerging natural resource and environmental issues.

Environmental Protection Section

The section, with assistance from associated senior analysts, dealt with numerous environmental issues, the most prominent of which concerned reauthorizations of the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts; the impacts on environmental programs of the administration's budget cuts, regulatory reform, and the "new federalism"; and the industrial and energy implications of environmental requirements.

A number of written products concerning these issues were prepared, including "families" of Issue Briefs on air and water pollution issues, comprehensive reviews of the laws administered by the Environmental Protection Agency and the EPA's budget, and an analysis of implications of the new federalism for environmental policy. More narrowly focused products included an analysis of air pollution control programs in selected nations (issued as a committee print), a review of Canadian acid rain regulatory activities, comparisons of draft administration amendments to the Clean Air Act, and an evaluation of changing automobile emission standards on the industry.

The section worked closely with committee staffs during oversight hearings on the Clean Air

Act, the Clean Water Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and the Ocean Dumping Act, as well as during preparation of reauthorization bills in these areas. Summaries of hearings were prepared for the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee (air), the House Public Works Committee (water), and the House Agriculture Committee (pesticides).

Section members also dealt with water resource issues. Major projects concerned analyses of the geographic distribution of federal funds for several water resource development programs, review of the costs and benefits of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Project, Issue Briefs on water supply problems and on budget constraints, and studies of California water programs and water rights transfers.

Looking ahead to 1982, the section anticipates continuation of a basic shift in its activities that occurred this year as a result of the change in administration, together with maturation of environmental protection programs. In previous years a significant part of the section's work concerned study and analysis of new legislative issues. Now the section is almost exclusively focused on existing programs, with particular emphasis on how well they are working, what experiences in trying to implement them imply, and what is happening to the programs as a result of administration policies.

Oceans and Natural Resources Section

The section was heavily involved in preparation of the statutorily mandated biennial list of subject and policy issues of interest to the Congress, as well as with analyses relating to impacts and implications of the administration's budget proposals, rescissions, and deferrals for programs involving oceans and natural resources. Staff participated in the CRS seminar series on the budget and the economy, in the CRS Public Policy Institute, and in the August CRS "Congress," which dealt with energy development and the public lands.

Analysts in the section provided support in planning and conducting CRS-sponsored roundtables on travel and tourism for the House and Senate tourism caucuses, a committee-sponsored workshop on travel and tourism for the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism, and a CRS-organized, committee-sponsored workshop on alternatives to public land acquisition for the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

A senior analyst was instrumental in developing and analyzing data relating to nonfuel minerals policy and to strategic and critical materials required for the national defense stockpile. Much of that work was done for and used in planning and conducting hearings by the House Subcommittee on Energy and Natural Resources and the House Subcommittee on Seapower and Strategic and Critical Materials.

Section staff produced new Issue Briefs on fisheries and marine mammal issues, OCS lands leasing for oil, an overview of natural resource issues, and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions of the Clean Air Act. In addition, section analysts prepared CRS reports dealing with the Land and Water Conservation Fund and land disposal policies of federal land management agencies and contributed to an interdivisional report on Indian treaty fishing rights. Analytical work was also performed in support of congressional interest in issues affecting agricultural lands, public and private forestry, recreation lands, payments in lieu of taxes, economic impacts on the domestic fishing industry, and reauthorization of fisheries and wildlife legislation.

Fuels and Minerals Section

Analysts in the Fuels and Minerals Section spent much time and effort in responding to questions arising out of broad changes in administration energy policy—from previous emphasis on the federal government's perceived role as designer and overseer of the nation's energy future to the present administration's insistence that energy decisions should, in the main, be made in the marketplace. Broad overview pieces such as "The President's Energy Program: Changing the Federal Role in Energy Policy" provided early insight into the direction of the changes and the philosophy behind them. One of the early actions taken by the President to implement his policy was the decontrol of crude oil and gasoline ahead of schedule. The section's analysis of this action provided one of the first insights into its probable impact on gasoline prices.

Continued and accelerated use of coal remains a subtheme in the current energy picture. Much effort was devoted to examining potential obstacles to increasing coal exports, coal severance taxes, and other coal-related issues.

National preparedness to deal with energy emergencies required considerable section support. Issues included funding for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and the form of legislation (if any) needed to allow the country to deal successfully with any future oil curtailment.

Committee and Member interest has been strong in the area of natural gas. The form of any potential accelerated decontrol of natural gas and the impact of such action occupied much of the section's time. Issues surrounding the proposed construction of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System also received much attention.

Nuclear issues dealt with included disposal of radioactive wastes, Three Mile Island recovery options, and general questions of the viability of the nuclear power option.

Finally, international energy-related issues such as the exchange of Mexican for Alaskan oil, Canada's energy policy, and acid precipitation were examined.

Food and Agriculture Section

The Agriculture Committees and Members of Congress were faced with the prospect that the authority for many farm commodity programs, as well as for U.S. food assistance programs, would expire at the end of fiscal 1981 unless new legislation was enacted. In anticipation of debate on an omnibus farm bill, the section organized a series of seminars. Numerous reports were prepared, and Members and staffs were briefed to explain existing farm programs and clarify the complex and controversial issues associated with the farm programs.

In an often confusing round of budget issues, including the budget resolution, rescissions, deferrals, and appropriations, the section provided considerable assistance to the Congress by isolating and explaining the impacts of various budget-related measures on agriculture.

The nation's dominant role as a producer and exporter of agricultural products came into sharp focus in fiscal 1981, with bumper crops and record foreign sales. However, large carryover stocks and economic stress at home and abroad left farmers with low commodity prices and, consequently, depressed farm income. The section provided assistance to Congress with information and analyses on the farm economy, farm financial conditions, and policy options to help minimize the adverse impacts on family farms.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE DIVISION

The division continued in fiscal 1981 to refine an approach that emphasizes diverse types of responses to meet the distinctive needs of individual clients with respect to a broad range of foreign and defense issues. Relatively long lead times made possible the advanced preparation of a wide range of written materials on the sale of Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft to Saudi Arabia. These were supplemented by seminars for both Members and staff, direct support for committee hearings, and consultations with individual Members and their staffs. The assassination of President Sadat and the Israeli raid on Iraq, in contrast, struck suddenly and called for immediate responses. Division task forces were formed to respond to both events so that the combined expertise of numerous analysts could be pooled to produce prompt information and analysis to Congress. Other congressional needs have called forth still different patterns of response, illustrated by the following discussions of the major activities of the division's research sections.

Asia/Latin America

Central America continued to be a major focus of congressional interest in Latin America. The section maintained Issue Briefs on El Salvador and Nicaragua, which took into account local and international developments as well as the evolving policies of the Reagan administration. The section also produced a handbook on the Caribbean.

Long-term consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan continued to occupy congressional attention, particularly as the Reagan

administration moved toward a new security relationship with Pakistan. In August the section initiated a new Issue Brief on arms sales and military assistance to Pakistan. In cooperation with the Defense Policy and Arms Control Section, the Asia/Latin American Section also produced a report for a committee on issues concerning the sale of the F–16 aircraft to Pakistan. The report, which was cited frequently by committee members in hearings and briefings, was later published as a CRS report.

The section work on East Asia included reports on the implications of the increased U.S. military sales to China and Japanese attitudes toward defense, as well as Issue Briefs on China's future development and U.S.-Japan relations.

The section also dealt with continuing congressional interest in Southeast Asia. It produced papers on the conflict in Kampuchea (Cambodia), U.S. policy toward Vietnam, and the internal situation in the Philippines.

International Organization, Development, and Security Section

Congressional interest in the administration's foreign aid and arms sales proposals and in human rights, international organizations, treaties, economics, and resources directed the workload of this section. It produced reports on the congressional role in the formulation of foreign assistance and international financial policies, the impact of the reconciliation bill on foreign aid levels, and the size and characteristics of the foreign aid programs of other major contributing nations. Section analysts also completed an extensive study of the implementation of the New Directions policies by the Agency for International Development.

One of the major issues in Congress was the proposed sale of AWACS aircraft and equipment to Saudi Arabia. The section prepared for the debate by writing a major Issue Brief and several memoranda on the issue. Two seminars, several Member briefings, and numerous staff consultations were also conducted. The changing perspectives of U.S. arms sales policies were the subject of another major report by these researchers, who also analyzed the impact of U.S. arms embargoes on trade with Argentina and Chile.

Section analysts also wrote Issue Briefs on current controversies surrounding human rights and U.S. foreign policy, international terrorism, and the Law of the Sea Treaty negotiations.

Policy Management, Manpower, and Budget Section

Preparation for hearings on defense procurement issues before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee provided this section with opportunities to support committee staff with a broad mix of consultative and informational support. Analysts attended planning meetings, suggested witnesses, prepared proposed questions, and gathered other material in advance of the hearings. In addition, some members of the section also personally briefed the committee chairman prior to the hearings and helped coordinate GAO participation in the project.

The section also developed a number of new Issue Briefs during the year, featuring such topics as the fiscal 1982 defense budget (a group effort), U.S. defense industrial preparedness, and current issues in U.S. intelligence.

Reports were also published on such subjects as recruiting, retention, and quality in the all-volunteer force, Department of Defense selected acquisition reports, and the payment of foreign real estate taxes by the Department of Defense.

Defense Policy and Arms Control Section

The advent of a new administration generated increased interest in a broad range of military issues. The section provided a variety of types of products to reach a wide audience. A good example of this approach was the section's response to the strategic weapons debate. A well-attended seminar on assessing the options for preserving ICBM stability was held and a printed transcript of the proceedings subsequently produced. In addition to maintaining Issue Briefs on individual strategic weapons systems, the section produced a new Issue Brief on antiballistic missiles. Using a similar approach to chemical weapons issues, the section organized a seminar and produced a primer on chemical agents and an Issue Brief that tracks current chemical weapons issues.

The section provided technical support for the CRS response to interest sparked by the proposal to sell arms to Saudi Arabia. Notable in this effort were three brief reports on the AWACS, the F–15, and the AIM–9L Sidewinder missile. Technical assistance was provided by the section to committee staff who were reviewing the request for sale of F–16 aircraft to Pakistan.

A workshop entitled "The Navy and National Defense: Are the Shipyards Ready?" provided a unique opportunity for representatives of both the executive and legislative branches, as well as private industry, to exchange ideas on a major defense and economic topic. Finally, the section coordinated a major interdivisional effort to assist a committee in its investigation of the Coast Guard. Briefing books and questions were prepared for hearing support, and analysts worked closely with committee staff in preparing for the hearings. The diverse nature of the subject matter led the section to draw on support from members of the American Law, Education and Public Welfare, Science Policy, Environmental Policy, and Government Divisions.

Europe, Middle East, and Africa Section

A series of crises in the three regions and the responses to them by a new administration and Congress occupied the full resources of the section.

A division task force was set up to analyze information provided on the assassination of Egyptian President Sadat. Within less than twenty-four hours of the event, a policy alert (subsequently turned into an Issue Brief) was available to Congress, outlining the Egyptian succession and exploring consequences for U.S. interests. A CRS report on U.S.-Egyptian relations, prepared a few months earlier, also strengthened the section's ability to respond to congressional inquiries. Similar quick responses were provided by Issue Briefs and policy papers on the Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the Lebanese missile crisis, the U.S.-Libyan conflict, and the Saudi Middle East peace plan. The section's contributions to the division's effort in support of Congress's deliberations on the AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia included a major report on U.S.-Saudi relations.

A report and Issue Brief on theater nuclear forces and another Issue Brief on NATO burden sharing provided the main vehicles for responding to congressional concerns over the strains in Atlantic alliance relations. The section also produced electoral analyses in advance of the Greek elections and within a few days of the French elections. An Issue Brief on Northern Ireland was prepared to respond to continued congressional concern over the dispute in that country. The crisis in Poland remained an important issue throughout the year. An Issue Brief provided the main CRS response on that subject.

The section prepared a number of reports on important African issues, including a paper on U.S. aid to Africa, a CRS report on the European role in Africa, and a study on South African-Israeli relations. An Issue Brief on Angola was prepared in advance of the congressional debate over repeal of the Clark amendment. The section also prepared two major case studies on congressional-executive consultations on foreign policy, one focusing on Turkey, Greece, and Cyprus and the other on Rhodesia.

GOVERNMENT DIVISION

Researchers in the Government Division responded to more than 7,600 requests during fiscal 1981. Of these, 288 were major projects completed during the year, of which 193 were interdivisional. At the end of the year, 74 major projects were pending. Of those completed, 156 were for committees and Members.

The Government Division served as the coordinating division for several interdivisional projects during fiscal 1981 that demonstrated CRS capacity to quickly assist Congress in its policymaking role when faced with new challenges. With the assumption of a new majority in the Senate for the 97th Congress, the staff of the Government Division, with the assistance of the American Law and Senior Specialist Divisions, responded to the request of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee in working with its staff in preparing chief Senate committee staff for the duties and responsibilities they were to assume in the 97th Congress. A series of seminars were held on committee organization, staffing and procedures, committee workload and planning, and rules governing committee activities and staff, as well as on holding hearings for legislation, oversight, and nominations.

Given the unprecedented extent of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 and the fact that a significant portion of the measure was amended on the House floor, the House Leadership requested as comprehensive an analysis as possible on the measure as passed by the House on June 26, 1981. The Government Division coordinated an effort involving all research divisions of CRS which resulted in a 124-page summary analysis, released on July 10. This report was requested by a large number of Members and committees and was used by both the House and Senate Budget Committees for the conference.

In addition, under the general direction of the Office of Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs, the Government Division coordinated a report receiving contributions from each CRS research division on prospective legislative issues of the 97th Congress. This report contained brief discussions of issues likely to receive consideration and included issue definitions, background, and legislative options as well as further references.

Analysts of the Government Division serve as the core staff for CRS's Basic, Advanced, and Graduate Legislative Institutes and contribute significantly to district and state institutes for the staffs of Representatives, Senators, and committees.

At the close of the year the division had thirty-six Issue Briefs and five minibriefs on line, together with six MLC Briefs and nine Audio Briefs. Twenty-five new Issue Briefs were written or substantially revised in fiscal 1981. An additional sixty-nine are archived. The division contributed to ten committee prints, reports, and other congressional documents. Thirty-three research staff participated in preparing subject and policy lists for the 97th Congress. The division coordinated lists for five committees.

Administrative, Survey Research, and Special Assignment Section

The section assisted committees and Members in the design and administration of surveys, in the evaluation of survey research findings, in congressional review and oversight of the federal statistical system, in understanding and gaining access to the detailed results of the 1980 census, and in the use of social science research methods. One survey research analyst also developed a new series of public opinion briefs for the CRS Issue Brief system. Specialists in the section developed a series of congressional oversight seminars for committee staff, prepared briefing manuals for the leadership, managed several legislative simulations for congressional staff, and prepared major analyses of government corporations and enterprises and of the proposal to establish a Commission on More Effective Government patterned after the two Hoover Commissions.

Civil Rights Section

The Civil Rights Section provided assistance and analytical reports to congressional committees and Members on: federal Equal Employment Opportunity programs; proposals for congressional voting representation for Puerto Rico; political status options for the Virgin Islands; Compact of Free Association with Micronesia; Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians; compilation of black and Hispanic federal judges from 1900 to present; compilation of black Members of Congress; a study of impact of budget cuts on minorities and women; privacy protection; women's issues (Equal Rights Amendment, women in the political process, social and economic problems, discrimination in employment and education); current proposals to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as amended; religion and public policy (religious aspects of abortion, prayer in public schools); seminar on values, religion, and the 1980s; and current programs and issues relating to Indian policy (seminar on Indian treaty fishing rights and east coast land claims, committee print for Senate Indian Committee entitled *Federal Programs of Assistance to American Indians*).

Congressional Organization and Operations Section

The section responded to inquiries from committees and Members relating to committee organization, bill referral practices, committee histories, committee jurisdiction, committee and member staffing and organization, congres-

sional pay and allowances, congressional ethics, and issues related to congressional reform generally.

Executive Organization and Administration Section

Staff of the Executive Organization Section produced analytical reports and provided assistance to committees and Members on: proposed presidential reorganizations; various aspects of regulatory reform; improved procedures for exercising program oversight, including the structuring and use of the legislative veto and alternatives to it; freedom of information legislation, disclosures, and implementation; relationship of the federal government to the news media; proposals for improvement of government organization and operation; federal law enforcement reorganization; presidential protection and the Secret Service; U.S. Coast Guard history and operating programs; congressional disapproval of rules and regulations; and information security procedures in Congress and the executive branch. In addition, the section staff prepared studies on executive department growth and change, the role of inspectors general, archival administration, records management practices of committees in the House, activities of the Executive Office of the President, federal intelligence operations, efforts at controlling terrorism, private intelligence organizations, and the relationship between government and amateur and professional sports matters.

Government Operations, Urban Planning, and Intergovernmental Relations Section

The Government Operations Section provided major analytical reports and consultations with committees and Members on the changing relationships between federal, state, and local governments, the impact of current and proposed budget policies on block grants in general and community and urban grant programs in particular, the process and problems involved in the implementation of the Civil Service Reform Act, the impact of policies relating to reductions-in-force and federal salaries, impoundment, deferral, rescission, and reprogramming concepts, identification of federal agencies' unvouchered accounts, national study commissions, and the legislative veto. Other analyses produced by the section's staff related to the appointment and removal of presidential nominees, collection of debts owed the government, public buildings policy, federal procurement policy, benefits to former Presidents, waste and fraud in the federal system, implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, federal payment to the District of Columbia, the image of the public servant, and legislative/executive relationships.

Legislative Process Section

The Legislative Process Section continued to assist the Congress on matters affecting its legislative operations and procedures. In light of the congressional emphasis on fiscal questions during the past year, the section devoted considerable attention to such matters as permanent appropriations, continuing resolutions, and multiyear budgeting proposals. The meaning and effects of reconciliation in the context of the Congressional Budget Act and the relationships among reconciliation legislation, budget resolutions, and the authorization-appropriation process were also of major interest. In addition, the section prepared analyses and provided appropriate assistance on issues such as mechanisms for improving congressional oversight, the potential consequences of broadcasting Senate floor proceedings, and a variety of proposed changes in House and Senate rules. Members of the section continued to consult frequently on questions of House and Senate procedures.

Political Institutions and Processes Section

The section provided analytical assistance to congressional committees and Members concerning the federal campaign finance laws (including a major study on political action committees), proposals for uniform voting hours, the presidential nominating process, reapportionment and redistricting, constitutional convention petitions, presidential tenure, congressional awards and medals, the inauguration of the President and Vice President, and the disability section of the Twenty-fifth Amendment.

SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH DIVISION

The division continued its support of Congress in a broad range of science- and technology-related issues. A major portion of the inquiries continued to come from congressional committees. The division's work this year emphasized the areas of energy policy, commercialization of biotechnologies, critical and strategic materials import dependency/vulnerability, and national science policy. The multidisciplinary nature of many of the division requests has continued to result in an extensive involvement in interdivisional projects, as well as in a growing multidisciplinary capability within the division.

The division continues to cover well over a hundred different subject areas, and in the past year the staff was involved in over two hundred major projects. The efforts of division researchers resulted in the preparation of all or part of twenty committee prints, eighteen CRS printed reports, 189 other special reports, over two hundred other written products, ten CRS seminars and workshops, and numerous personal briefings and consultations with Members and staffers. During the fiscal year, division analysts also maintained in a current status a total of approximately eighty new and continuing Issue Briefs on topics of intense current interest.

Energy, Aerospace, and Transportation Technology Section

As in prior years, the major portion of the workload of this section involved energy-related assignments. However, continuing efforts and new assignments relating to aerospace issues garnered a larger share of the section's resources than in years past. Among the many activities in the energy area were seminars on the Reagan administration's impact on the nuclear breeder reactor and fuel reprocessing programs and on the administration's overall research and development budget. The section participated in several multiauthor studies, including one designed to assist the Joint Economic Committee in identifying cost-effective energy strategies for the 1980s and beyond and a report which traced the history of alcohol-fuel use in this country and worldwide. Other studies included reports on the organization of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and on congressional intent with respect to the federal photovoltaic program. Several new Issue Briefs were initiated, including two in the district heating/cogeneration field (a new area of responsibility for the section), one on the Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank, and one which addressed selected aspects of the nuclear power industry.

Aerospace work was highlighted by the publication of the first volume in a comprehensive two-volume study of the U.S. civilian space program; significant work was also completed on the second volume of the study. In addition, a biographical and statistical report on astronauts and cosmonauts was revised and updated, two reports on the 1979 World Administration Radio Conference were prepared, and an Issue Brief on antisatellites was put into the system. Also, with the death of Charles Sheldon, the section assumed overall responsibility for tracking the Soviet space program, on which Dr. Sheldon was the Free World's preeminent authority, as well as certain specific responsibilities for the completion of a comprehensive Soviet space study which Dr. Sheldon was preparing.

Geosciences, Materials, and Industrial Technology Section

Major committee support activities in this section centered around geosciences, materials, and energy resources and technologies. In geosciences, committee support work included assistance in amendment and passage of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act reauthorizing legislation, continuing assistance in oversight of the National Climate Program, and preparation of committee documents on oceanic and atmospheric programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The section contributed substantially to a CRS-wide effort to analyze the posture and status of U.S. Coast Guard programs. A major study was undertaken of interagency coordinating committees and advisory structure in federal oceanic affairs.

Materials-related support for Congress during fiscal 1981 focused on background support for legislation to establish a national materials policy and analysis of the current status of U.S. materials and minerals import dependency. A

series of workshops and seminars was held to explore various aspects of national materials policy. Both the workshops and the proceedings of a conference on this subject were published as committee prints. Also, a comprehensive handbook was prepared to analyze the essential elements of U.S. materials import dependency/vulnerability.

Major committee support activities in energy resources and technology development included support of oversight hearings on the Synfuels Corporation and DOE's synfuels program, support of committee oversight and investigation of regulation and licensing of hydropower plants and ocean thermal energy facilities, and assistance to hearings on amending and streamlining of geothermal leasing provisions. The section also contributed to committee prints on energy supply options, synfuels and the national synfuels production program, and energy in Soviet policy. Other reports were on domestic natural gas and unconventional gas, enhanced oil recovery, Soviet oil prospects, and energy conservation.

Life Sciences Section

Work in this section continued to be responsive to a high level of Member and committee interest in biomedical research policy, environmental health and safety, human nutrition and food safety, and the area of risk assessment, with a considerable portion of the section's activity being devoted to congressional support in the areas of risk assessment and food safety. Published studies included: a report on food safety policy issues; several reports on risk assessment, including a summary of hearings on the Comparative Risk Assessment Act of 1980, a study of the coordination of federal regulatory risk analysis, and the proceedings of a CRS seminar on the topic of risk assessment, acceptability, and management; the proceedings of a CRS seminar on perspectives on current food safety policy; a report on the use of drugs in horse racing; a background paper on the orphan drug issue; a new Issue Brief on the commercialization of biotechnology; a summary of hearings on the university role in marketing genetic research; and the summary and proceedings of a CRS workshop on biotechnology. Other support included development of background analysis and comprehensive questions for congressional oversight and appropriations hearings for the National Institutes of Health programs, and general support in the areas of disease research, cancer, genetics, aging, human nutrition, and drug research policy.

Policy, Information, and Behavioral Sciences Section

In the science policy area, a report on hearings on long-range planning for national science policy was prepared and brief analyses of some 140 emerging issues were coordinated and prepared for inclusion in a committee print surveying present and future science and technology policy issues. A similar project was coordinated and major inputs prepared for a committee print on anticipating future strategic crises. Comprehensive studies were prepared on the National Science Board and the National Bureau of Standards, as was a report on the National Technology Foundation Act of 1980. Other policy studies included an examination of the organizational and administrative aspects of fourteen selected federal research and development programs. An analysis of President Carter's industrial innovation initiatives was prepared for inclusion in a committee print. Extensive committee support was provided for hearings on the subjects of the implementation of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act, human factors in industrial innovation, and government patent policy.

Studies prepared on specific aspects of telecommunications policy included two committee prints on international flow and on telecommunications R & D, as well as reports on the provision of electronic funds transfer (EFT) services by the federal government, on the International Communications Reorganization Act of 1981, and on hearings on a coordinated health information system. A series of meetings was arranged for a committee with several federal agencies to provide a forum for those agencies to discuss their computer security activities. Reports were also prepared on crime laboratory management policies and on FBI information systems issues.

A CRS report was prepared on the behavioral aspects of U.S. presidential assailants and assassins and their victims, as were a report on the views of the handicapped community re-

garding technology to aid handicapped persons and a committee print on the relationship of sodium consumption (in salt) to hypertension (high blood pressure). Major contributions also were made to a special congressional study on economic change dealing with human resources and demographics and to a report on rapid population growth in third world countries.

4

Processing Services

Fiscal year 1981 saw the launching of programs by Processing Services that not only will enhance internal operations but also will be of benefit to other Library departments and to the American library community.

The past months in Processing Services have centered around planning and policy-making for increased activity in the collection, custody, and control of microforms in the Library of Congress and in cooperation with other institutions. Processing Services has also developed internal procedures for the bibliographic control of microforms through minimal-level cataloging in order to provide cataloging data where none has been available in the past.

The results of the needs assessment survey for the *National Union Catalog* (*NUC*) have been processed and the final report is being prepared. Almost four thousand American libraries were asked to identify those publications they would purchase if the *NUC* were automated and published in a register/index format. Among the more popular registers mentioned were the Master Register, the Audiovisual Register, the Master Register for English-language materials only, the Music Register, the Microform Masters Register, and the State Documents Register (to include both monographs and serials). The most frequently requested indexes to the Master Register were those for title, name, subject, series, and card number. The overwhelming preference for format was microfiche. A committee has been established within Processing Services to review the data generated by the survey and to make recommendations regarding the products to be published.

Processing Services occupied new office space during the fiscal year, with the Catalog Publication Division and MARC Editorial Division moving from outlying annexes to the Adams Building and most of the remaining divisions moving to the newly completed James Madison Memorial Building. Though the year was one of budget constraints, the situation was generally brightened by the improved working conditions resulting from the moves.

ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

Overseas Operations

Budgetary restraints and fiscal crises were the underlying themes once again for fiscal 1981. Efforts made by the field offices and the Overseas Operations Division resulted in considerable savings, some of which came from restrictions on activities. The Archive of World Literature on Tape project received only one tape, which was produced in Egypt. Acquisitions travel was held to a minimum. However, as funds permit, both activities will be restored to their former levels.

One effort resulted not only in savings but also in improvements in the Library's services.

Accessions List: South Asia, which replaced individual lists for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, not only saved time and money for paper, printing, and distribution but improved reporting time for bibliographic data from Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, which were formerly listed annually. The new list appears monthly and is available from the New Delhi office.

There were several changes in American staff overseas. In July, Andrew Kuroda returned from the Tokyo Shared Cataloging Center after a three-year tour as field director and retired. The Library has decided not to replace Mr. Kuroda with another American at this time. Mary Ellis Kahler returned in August from Brazil, where she had served as field director of LC's Rio office, to join the Manuscript Division in Research Services. Lygia Maria F. C. Ballantyne, LC's representative in Haiti in 1979–80, was hired on contract as the Library's representative in Brazil and as head of the office. Michael Albin returned to the Cairo office to resume his responsibilities as field director in April, after a fifteen-month assignment as acting assistant chief of the Overseas Operations Division.

At the New Delhi office, the fiscal year opened with only two Americans on the staff, field director E. Gene Smith and assistant field director for special operations Alice Kniskern. In October Mya Thanda (Helen) Poe arrived to assume her position as assistant field director for administration and planning, and in November Bruce Knarr completed the roster as assistant field director for country programs. In early March Alice Kniskern transferred on rotation to Washington where on April 1 she began her new assignment as assistant to the chief of the Overseas Operations Division.

During fiscal year 1981 the microreproduction facilities in New Delhi were made available to the Middle East Program and, in addition, were expanded to include newspapers and serials from Burma and Thailand. Several retrospective runs of important newspapers from Burma and Sri Lanka were located, borrowed or acquired on exchange, and filmed.

The London Shared Cataloging Center closed on May 1, 1981. The Shared Cataloging Center in Wiesbaden, West Germany, continued to accession monographs acquired for the Library of Congress during fiscal year 1981, even though the staff ceased cataloging on September 30, 1980. The accessioning function stopped on September 30, 1981, when the center officially closed. The Library will continue to acquire German publications through the book export firm Otto Harrassowitz, using a standard blanket-order arrangement.

Acquisitions from the Shared Cataloging Office in Tokyo were down 2.9 percent from 1980, while the total expenditure on books rose by 1.7 percent despite the fact that there was an increase of 6.4 percent in the number of titles received as gifts. The average price of a monographic title during the year was $15.89. The reduction in receipts reflects both budgetary restraints on the Library and the slowed Japanese economy. The Library acquired approximately 25 percent of all new trade publications during the year. The number of master cards in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean printed in Tokyo and sent to LC for photo offset reproduction decreased by 8.7 percent from the previous year. Before his departure, Mr. Kuroda hosted a reception in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the Library of Congress overseas programs and the thirteenth anniversary of the Tokyo office.

The end of another year of fiscal austerity found the Rio de Janeiro office adjusting to a reduction in local positions by reapportioning tasks, including sharing some of the workload with the New Delhi office. Ms. Kahler held a reception on August 11 in honor of the twentieth year anniversary of the overseas program and the fifteenth anniversary of the Rio office. In these fifteen years, the office has acquired and sent to Washington over 350,000 pieces to help build one of the most distinguished research collections on Brazil in the world. This year, the Rio office shipped 26,344 pieces to the Library of Congress, a drop of 18 percent from 1980. Actual receipts by the Rio office itself were down only 12 percent.

During the year, the Nairobi office maintained its thorough coverage of the monographic and serial publications of sixteen countries in Eastern Africa and the western Indian Ocean. While receipts were slightly down for the year, there was no overall trend; receipts from some countries increased, others declined. The Library of Congress received 21,696 pieces and the New York Public Library, the only other participant in this program, received 5,658 pieces. The

field director made acquisition trips to Mauritius, Réunion, Madagascar, Sudan, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mayotte (Comoros), Zambia, and Malawi. Publication of *Accessions List: Eastern Africa* continued on schedule. An *Annual Serial Supplement* and a *Publishers Directory* were also prepared in Nairobi and published by the Karachi office.

The Cooperative Acquisitions Program for the Middle East has now completed one and a half years. Although acquisitions had been considerably reduced during the past two years to meet the needs of a dollar program, the 1981 level remained the same as 1980. The Arab boycott of Egypt substantially lowered the number of regional publications available in Egyptian markets. However, materials acquired by the field director during the second half of the year on trips to North Yemen, Tunisia, and Malta and dealer activity in other areas helped to offset the Arab boycott.

On July 1 the Cairo office began selecting publications for nineteen libraries which have joined the new Arabic Reading Collection Program. Aimed at acquiring popular reading material for American students of Arabic and for the growing general public of Arabic readers in the United States, this program will provide approximately one hundred monographs per year and includes subscriptions to five journals.

The number of participants in the Middle East Program remained at twenty-eight. During the fiscal year five foreign libraries were invited to join the program, a first for the Library's overseas programs. The invitations were made possible through the successful efforts of the Cairo office to obtain permission from the General Egyptian Book Organization to use the Egyptian postal service for shipment of publications to participants outside the United States.

A drop in total pieces received in the Jakarta office of approximately 10 percent was caused in part by the withdrawal from the program of the University of Texas at Austin, cancellation by participants of numerous newspaper and serial subscriptions, a greatly curtailed travel program, and an increase of over 12 percent in pieces acquired in single copies and microfiched for distribution.

The strength of the U.S. dollar helped to keep costs down. The total cost to participants is expected to be 23 percent less in 1982 than in 1981. This is due to a combination of factors including better exchange rates and greater selectivity.

The arrangement for the Jakarta office to receive diazo microfiche produced by the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology (Leiden) in cooperation with the Indonesian National Scientific Documentation Center has proven beneficial, with 7,921 microfiche received. These microfiche will be deposited at the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago.

The dominant theme for the Special Foreign Currency Programs was preparation for the transition from U.S.-owned rupees to dollars for the funding of the New Delhi operations. In April 1981 the New Delhi office reduced local-hire staff from a sanctioned ceiling of 117 positions to 83. The office applied more rigid selection criteria, resulting in a reduction in acquisitions of 11.2 percent from 1980. Similarly, obligations for books and library materials declined by 14.7 percent. Increased selectivity was moderated by an attempt to be more responsive to special research needs of participant universities.

Total receipts from both Thailand and Burma showed modest increases, reflecting increased acquisition activity—particularly with respect to exchanges. The New Delhi office has been authorized to add Laos to countries which it now covers. Studies are being made in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka to find ways to improve these programs and to reduce costs at the same time. Also, the New Delhi office received permission to microfilm India state legislative debates from seven states and to microfiche unpriced state government publications from six states during the year.

The Karachi office conducted a systematic review of operations intended to uncover ways to increase productivity and lower operating costs. Despite a 10 percent increase in salaries, a 50 percent increase in the Foreign Affairs Administrative Support charges paid from Karachi funds, and a number of purchases of new equipment, expenditures were up only 3 percent from last year's level.

The total number of pieces selected and shipped by the Karachi office was down by 18 percent, owing to tighter selection criteria and cancellations of newspapers and serials by participating libraries, as well as a decline in the activity of commercial publishers and dealers. Iranian receipts showed the greatest decline (49 percent),

although an increase was noted at the end of the year. Afghan receipts were up by 50 percent over last year.

The *Accessions Lists* for Pakistan and Afghanistan were incorporated in the new *Accessions List: South Asia* beginning January 1981. A Pakistani publishers directory, based on 1980 acquisitions and patterned after a similar publication from the Nairobi office, is in press. Karachi assumed responsibility for printing the *Accessions List: Southeast Asia* with the August 1981 issue.

Exchanges and Gifts

Fiscal 1981 was a successful and productive year for the Library's nonpurchase acquisitions; the operations showed no very important deviations from past and expected norms, and no significant procedural departures or policy initiatives occurred during this period. Rather, operations might be characterized as steady.

International exchanges of publications depend for their success on such factors as institutional stability, a reliable and continuing flow of publications between the exchange partners, clearly delineated agreement as to the kinds of materials to be exchanged, a reasonable, although not necessarily rigorous, balance of exchanges, a mutual ability to bear the costs of collecting and forwarding materials, and some degree of automatic supply: that is, neither exchange partner should have to make continual specific requests for publications issued by the other. Exchanges functioning along these lines may be considered to approach the ideal. Traditionally, the Library of Congress has aimed at making the supply of U.S. federal documents (provided by virtue of law) and its own publications the centerpiece of the exchange program, supplementing these with scholarly trade publications selected from its surplus and duplicate items. This conventional model for exchanges has always worked (and continues to work) in the English-speaking world, Western Europe, and other developed countries.

As exchanges were proposed to institutions and agencies in developing nations, however, it became readily apparent that the latter had a greater interest in general trade publications than in federal documents or Library of Congress publications. In dealing with the exchanges in these areas the Exchange and Gift Division increasingly relied on the surplus and duplicate materials to make its exchange offers attractive. This approach was elaborated and systematized several years ago in a special effort initiated by the Hispanic Acquisitions Project. This project undertook to discover the specific subject interest of the exchange partners, then compile lists of duplicates in these fields and distribute them to the interested parties for review and possible request, serving respondents on the basis of their standing as active exchange partners. Reciprocity thus became a condition for participating in this program, which in turn offered a most attractive incentive to furnish publications to the Library. The project required considerable effort to maintain—lists in over thirty subject fields were distributed on an average of twice yearly—but was very successful in stimulating active participation and increasing the Library's receipts from the Hispanic area.

The practice of offering lists of duplicates in selected subject areas to groups of exchange partners known to be interested in them was therefore subsequently applied, with considerable success, in the African-Asian area, where similar problems had been encountered in establishing reciprocal exchanges. In Europe as well, smaller, highly specialized institutions and organizations found such offering lists attractive. Thus the exchange program has evolved away from its originally heavy reliance on federal documents—surplus and duplicate materials are now of nearly equal importance in many of the Library's exchanges.

The Library of Congress was the fortunate recipient of many important additions through donation to its special collections of manuscripts, music, prints and photographs, motion pictures, rare books, and other materials. It is noteworthy that public-spirited individuals continue to enrich the national collections with a seemingly unending generosity year after year—a tribute to the great esteem in which the Library is held. Among the many outstanding gifts this year were Abraham Ribicoff papers, John Brademas papers, William McKinley letters, Mischa Richter *New Yorker* drawings, Hans Nathan music manuscripts and personal papers, Erich Korngold music manuscripts, and many motion pictures. Particularly noteworthy were Herman Finkelstein's gift of some 350 rare twentieth-century American and English imprints, Adolph Mueller's gift of a

collection of twenty fore-edge painting books, and Hans P. Kraus's gift of a 1596 "Dame Elizabeth Drake" manuscript document.

Documents

The twelve issues of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* issued during 1981 contained an average of 113 pages and 2,353 entries. Last year's issues averaged 96 pages and 2,097 entries. Altogether there was an increase of 2,830 titles in the *Checklist* during the fiscal year. A total of 59,911 records were processed for the annual index.

As of the end of the fiscal year the Documents Expediting Project assumed the status of a separate section in the division. The project had been attached to the Federal Documents Section when the latter was established in 1968.

Membership in the project comprises 128 university, public, and special libraries, with three libraries having joined during the year. The project continues to send a copy of each publication it receives to the Government Printing Office for inclusion in the *Monthly Catalog*. One of the project's most successful undertakings has been the distribution of the *Reference Aids* series. As of September 30, 1981, there were 425 subscribers to this service, a decrease of 11 from last year's total.

The project sent 4,004 titles to members on regular distribution of current publications, a decrease of 18 titles from last year. Automatic distribution accounted for a total of 412,342 pieces, a decrease of 11,899. Thanks to a concerted effort on the part of the project staff, member libraries have become more specific about the materials they wish to exclude from their shipments. As a result, only 608 titles out of the 4,004 had to be distributed on a priority basis. A grand total of 446,907 pieces were distributed during the year.

The value of exchange materials requested during fiscal 1981 was $101,474.07, as compared with $97,640.97 for fiscal 1980. The number of pieces exchanged was 247,504 in fiscal 1981 and 230,856 the previous year.

Hispanic Acquisitions Project

In late 1980 the director for acquisitions and overseas operations recommended to the Assistant Librarian, Processing Services, that the Hispanic Acquisitions Project be incorporated administratively into the Exchange and Gift Division, there to continue functioning as an area-oriented section with both exchange and purchase responsibilities. This recommendation was approved and at the close of the year was under implementation.

Purchase of current monographs decreased by 2 percent to 12,698. The number of invoices cleared for payment rose from 438 to 504. A few changes were made in blanket-order arrangements. Libros Centroamericanos, based in Guatemala, was given selection authority for that country, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. A new source for Panamanian books, on an "LC selects" basis, was designated. Selection responsibility for Haiti was returned to Caribbean Imprint Library Services.

Exchange receipts for monographs were down by 1,452 pieces (27 percent) overall; the figure reflects the sharp drop in the number of monographs forwarded to LC by the Rio office, a decrease of 1,416 pieces, or 64 percent fewer than in 1980. By and large, changes in the rest of the countries balanced out, although Colombia and Venezuela showed a continuing decline due in large part to the termination of the local contract representatives' services in 1978 and 1979, respectively. Serial receipts were 45,731, compared to 40,771 last year. New exchanges were established with 99 sources and 135 established exchanges were canceled, for a new total of 3,103.

Titles searched by the staff in the project's Acquisitions Control File (ACF) dropped to 10,987 from 12,760 last year. Of these, 5,596 titles were found and 5,391 were not found in the file. The project circulated 556 lists, catalogs, and bibliographies for recommendation and prepared ACF records for 5,820 titles, about the same as last year. There was a substantial drop in the number of cards for new and modified MARC records which the project received for filing in the ACF, indicating that the ratio of cataloging to acquisitions had declined.

Purchases

Total orders placed by the Order Division in fiscal 1981 included 15,425 regular order items (down 8.4 percent from 1980) and 2,777 subscriptions (down 1.1 percent). In 1981, a total of 1,115,371

pieces were acquired costing $5,625,925, reflecting almost no change from 1980. The Library's subscriptions account for nearly $2.5 million of this total expenditure.

The increased recognition of preservation needs was reflected in the number of microfilm orders placed and the first orders for video discs were issued at midyear.

The increase in publishing in China, together with the founding of a new export firm in Beijing, made possible a considerable increase in receipts from a previously difficult area. Tentative arrangements for blanket orders for fiscal 1982 were explored.

This fiscal year 93 out of 149 bids placed at 45 auctions were successful, as compared to 58 out of 107 bids at 37 auctions last year. Purchases from the Librarian's Special Reserve Fund included, among other items, a signed autograph letter, dated March 10, 1805, from Thomas Jefferson to Philip Mazzei, six drawings by Henry Inman, John Casilear, and Richard Dodson for early American bank note vignettes, and a collection of daguerreotypes of American men posing at work with tools of their trades, circa 1850.

Cataloging in Publication

In 1981 the Cataloging in Publication Division celebrated its tenth anniversary. Since July 1, 1971, almost twenty-two thousand titles have received CIP cataloging data, and more than twenty-five hundred publishers have participated in the CIP program.

A mail survey of the nation's libraries revealed that CIP facilitates processing at each stage of technical service operations and also speeds up the availability of LC cataloging for domestic materials. The program benefits publishers by providing an additional reliable selection source for libraries. Library wholesalers find that CIP reduces their costs in providing cataloging for customers.

For the first time since the beginning of the CIP program, the annual number of titles provided with CIP data declined. New data were prepared in fiscal 1981 for 26,991 titles, down 5.7 percent from last year's total of 28,609.

CATALOGING

On December 31, 1980, the Library of Congress froze its existing card catalogs. On January 2, 1981, the Library implemented the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (*AACR2*) and abandoned its twelve-year-old policy of superimposition.

With the freezing of the card catalogs, the machine-readable catalog became the official catalog of the holdings of the Library of Congress for items searchable on-line in those files, including fully cataloged book materials in languages other than Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, Persian, and the Hebraic alphabet, all serials, and all maps. Although represented in machine-readable form, audiovisual material were not machine searchable on-line, and the card files remained therefore the only means of access to these materials. Music and sound recordings continued to be available only through the card catalogs.

The implementation of *AACR2* proceeded relatively smoothly, owing to the many months of intensive preparations that had preceded implementation. However, problems inherent in implementing a new cataloging code, freezing the manual catalogs, and abandoning superimposition resulted in a decline in production over the previous fiscal year. By the end of the period, however, productivity was improving.

The implementation of *AACR2* having been completed, the library community is turning its attention to authority control. A major program on authorities was held during the June 1981 Annual Conference of the American Library Association in San Francisco. Two Processing Services staff members presented papers to the eleven hundred participants in the programs sponsored by the Cataloging and Classification Section and Serials Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division (RTSD) and Automation Section of the Library Information and Technology Association (LITA).

Ten of the fourteen regional RTSD/LC/CRG institutes on *AACR2* were held during fiscal 1981. Twenty-one Library of Congress staff members presented the Library's interpretation of *AACR2* to approximately nineteen hundred librarians—a total of 475 hours of instruction for the ten institutes. In all, the fourteen institutes trained twenty-three hundred librarians. At the

American Library Association's Annual Conference, RTSD presented a citation of appreciation to the Library and its teaching staff.

On May 7, 1981, the Library of Congress and Local 2910 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees reached agreement on performance standards for descriptive catalogers below the senior level. The standards began to be phased in on September 1. Quantity performance standards will not be implemented until such time as productivity returns to the pre-1981 levels.

Cataloging Instruction

Instruction in *AACR2* by the Cataloging Instruction Office continued throughout the year. Seventeen different presentations were offered, ranging from one hour for Photoduplication Service searchers to forty-five hours for transferees from the National Union Catalog Publication Project to descriptive cataloging positions. From October through December, nineteen groups of descriptive catalogers received nine hours of instruction each in chapters 1–2, 21, and 26 of *AACR2*, a substantial part of it conducted by Paul W. Winkler, senior descriptive cataloging specialist in the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy. Instruction on other chapters had been completed earlier. Forty-five filers and twenty-three supervisors in the Catalog Management Division received intensive instruction in the new *Library of Congress Filing Rules*.

In all, twenty-four different courses were given during the year to 1,137 persons from approximately thirty-two divisions in six departments of the Library and from the Federal Library Committee, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, and Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Cooperation in Cataloging

Under the auspices of the Name Authority Co-op, 10,824 authority records were processed as a result of cooperative projects with other institutions. This year agreements were reached with seven additional libraries: the Montana State Library, New York State Library, and National Library of Medicine, and the libraries at the University of Michigan, Yale University, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Washington. These brought to fifteen the number of agencies that are submitting name authority records to the Library of Congress—records that become an integral part of its Automated Name Authority File and that are widely disseminated by the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS). A librarian from each of these libraries spent a minimum of two weeks at the Library of Congress receiving intensive training in name authority policies and procedures. In preparation for future projects, meetings and negotiations were also held with University Microfilms, Inc., Harvard University, Indiana University at Bloomington, and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

A major turning point in LC's cooperative efforts was reached on January 2 when the Library began to accept the descriptive cataloging created by the Government Printing Office for the production of catalog records to represent new U.S. federal monographic documents added to the Library's collections. Excluded from the program are serials, cartographic and music materials, items that are processed through the CIP program, documents previously cataloged by GPO under the 1967 version of *AACR*, and non-English publications. These limitations notwithstanding, 2,158 documents processed during fiscal 1981 used GPO-supplied descriptive cataloging data. As an additional feature of this program, GPO has been authorized to determine series authorities for the Library, both choice of entry for the series and its form of heading, whenever a series to be established is related to federal documents.

As another extension of the cooperative effort with the Government Printing Office, Library representatives met with staff from GPO and from the National Audiovisual Center (NAC) to arrange for the transfer of responsibility in the area of descriptive cataloging for audiovisual materials. Under this program, GPO will input to OCLC records that are derived from the approximately six hundred data sheets prepared by NAC for motion pictures, video recordings, slide sets, and filmstrips which are produced by or for government agencies. In preparation for implementation of this program on October 1, 1981, a cataloger from GPO received training provided by the Audiovisual Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

Descriptive Cataloging Policy

The final phase of preparations for the adoption of *AACR2* and related actions on January 2, 1981, occupied the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy from October through December of 1980. While the office had already written rule interpretations for a significant portion of *AACR2*, the work of overhauling the manual of procedures for descriptive cataloging remained. New routines and procedures were developed and the associated instructions and other documentation were formulated and published in a new edition of the *Descriptive Cataloging Manual*.

Several rule revision proposals were submitted to and approved by the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of *AACR*. The new Burmese romanization table was approved at the meeting of the ALA/RTSD Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials in January 1980 and was published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 12 (Spring 1981).

Descriptive and Shared Cataloging

During the period under review, the Descriptive Cataloging Division and Shared Cataloging Division faced major challenges resulting from changes brought about by the adoption of *AACR2*, freezing of existing catalogs, and concurrent transition to on-line files. The initial result was a sizable drop in production and productivity. It is encouraging to report, however, that both production and productivity have slowly but steadily picked up momentum during the year.

Total output of the Shared Cataloging Division was 55,462 titles, down 38.5 percent from 90,172 in 1980. The Descriptive Cataloging Division's output declined to 76,555 titles, down 27.2 percent from the 1980 level of 105,195 titles.

Beginning on January 2, descriptive catalogers began to prepare name authority records in *AACR2* form for all name headings used for books cataloged after that date. Related headings used in cross-references or as part of a name heading were also fully automated in *AACR2* form.

During the year the divisions approached the final phase in expanding the scope of the Automated Process Information File (APIF) to include bibliographic information for all the publications brought under initial bibliographic control. It was decided to input to APIF, in romanized form, data pertaining to monographic acquisitions in all languages. For most South Asian materials, the preliminary entries are prepared in the New Delhi and Karachi offices and keyed into APIF at LC by the preliminary catalogers. However, the staff is responsible for preparing and inputting the pertinent data in other nonroman scripts. By the end of the period, all monographic materials except those in Japanese and a small percentage of those in a Slavic language were being input to APIF. The Preliminary Cataloging Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division was assigned a major role in Chinese/Korean acquisitions contol: bibliographic information about items in these languages that are selected for purchase or exchange is input into APIF at the time they are ordered or requested. When the matching items are received, the related records are upgraded to full preliminary entries. Also promoting the utility of the APIF data base are the additional 3,200 minimal-level-cataloging (MLC) records which were produced this year; in part, this accomplishment is the result of a decision to permit MLC treatment for low-priority monographs in Arabic, English, French, Hebrew, Portuguese, and Spanish.

As a result of increasing reliance on the Library's machine-readable data files for search and input, ninety-eight additional terminals and thirty printers were acquired and installed. With this new equipment, the divisions expect to be able to meet the demands of full on-line searching with the closing of the Add-on Official Catalog next fiscal year.

As one result of this year's production problems, the Subject Cataloging Division found itself facing the prospect of an insufficient work supply for its staff. In response to concern arising from this imbalance, the Cataloging Expediter Project (Cat Ex) was introduced in March. Under this innovative program, subject catalogers are detailed to the Descriptive Cataloging Division to provide assistance to the descriptive catalogers. During the first half-year of its operation, Cat Ex staff searched 6,462 titles in 1,595 hours, significantly increasing descriptive cataloging output.

This fiscal year the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division prepared for

implementation of a system for machine-readable cataloging of music and sound recordings. In October, the Manuscripts Section began editing the 1980 volume of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* (*NUCMC*) and its index, which begins a new cumulation. Work on this phase continued until July. For the first time, the index was prepared by using a word-processor instead of typing separate cards, thereby facilitating revisions and reducing the time needed to prepare the index. Publication of this volume, the eighteenth, is expected early in 1982.

In August, staff of the Special Materials Processing Room and of the Preliminary Cataloging Section began a collaborative project to gain bibliographic control over the approximately four thousand items in the Rosenwald Collection that remain unprocessed. Meanwhile, the long-term project to produce a book catalog of medieval and Renaissance manuscripts held by the Library is well under way. To date all twenty-one books of hours in the Library's possession have been fully described.

A reorganization in the cataloging directorate of Processing Services to remove the Audiovisual, Manuscripts, and Music Sections, as well as rare book cataloger positions, from the Descriptive Cataloging Division was approved early in the year. These units are to be restructured into a new Special Materials Cataloging Division under the director for cataloging for the purpose of focusing attention on the unique characteristics of these special materials. Implementation of this proposed change was scheduled for the beginning of fiscal 1982.

The Bibliographical Section of the Shared Cataloging Division, whose major function is to receive and search university libraries' acquisitions reports, was abolished on October 15 because of budget cuts. This National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) operation had enabled the Library to acquire a substantial number of titles to which LC would not have otherwise been alerted. However, with the growing bibliographic data base, it is expected that the impact on American libraries will not be too severe.

The continued closings of Shared Cataloging Centers, which began in 1979 with the closing of the Barcelona office, brought many changes and adjustments to the Shared Cataloging Division's workload. This year the Florence and Hague centers closed on October 1 and the Oslo center on January 1, the London center in May, and the Wiesbaden center in September. Only the Tokyo center remains open. As a result the work done by the centers (chiefly the preparation of preliminary records) has become the responsibility of Shared Cataloging staff.

Subject Cataloging and LC Classification

In fiscal year 1981, 153,750 titles were classified, subject headed, and shelflisted in the Subject Cataloging Division, as compared with 202,366 in 1980. The children's literature catalogers wrote annotations and assigned subject headings to 3,339 cards in the Annotated Card Series, compared with 3,196 last year. A total of 8,917 new subject headings and subdivisions were processed, 23 percent more than the 7,265 of last year. New classification numbers received from the catalogers totaled 4,519, up 33 percent from last year. Division cataloging is augmented by that of the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, which brings the year's total to 161,111 titles classified and subject headed compared with 211,143 last year. During the past year 256 titles were reclassed from Law to class K. Although the overall production declined, a substantial reduction in the division's arrearages was achieved.

When the stock of reprints of the introduction to the eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (*LCSH*) was depleted in December 1980, it was decided that a new publication would be prepared to take its place by combining parts of previous publications. *Library of Congress Subject Headings: A Guide to Subdivision Practice*, published on June 1, 1981, includes an introduction describing references, subdivision practice, and free-floating subdivisions, a section of subdivisions under place names, an explanation and list of subdivisions controlled by pattern headings, and sixty pages of scope notes from the eighth editions of *LCSH* for commonly used subdivisions.

In October the division began applying the class numbers in the new schedules for Germany: *General and West Germany* (KK), *East Germany* (KKA), *German states and provinces* (KKB), and *German cities* (KKC). The schedules themselves are being indexed and should be available for

distribution early in 1983. The schedule for Law of France (KJW) was completed this year and the schedules for America (General) (KDZ) and Latin America (KG–KH) are undergoing review.

The fifth edition of *Class Z, Bibliography and Library Science*, was published in November. The fourth edition of *Class H–HJ, Social Sciences: Economics* came out in April. *Class Z* was a cumulation of additions and changes since the previous edition. *H–HG*, however, was a completely revised schedule.

In August catalogers began to use a revised edition of subclass *PH, Uralic and Basque Languages and Literatures*, which will be published in *LC Classification: Additions and Changes*, list 203.

Lists 199 through 203 (September 1980 through June 1981) of the quarterly *LC Classification: Additions and Changes* were published during the year. Noteworthy revisions contained therein are as follows:

List 200: Additions to the fifth edition of *Class Z*; developments for several African countries in subclass DT.

List 201: More African country developments; additions to the fourth edition of *H–HJ*; new author tables in *PB–PH* and *PJ–PM*; began publication of *AACR2* forms of names, pseudonyms, and table designations for literary authors.

List 202: Development for Hindu sacred books in subclass BL; developments for Finland, Taiwan, and more African countries.

List 203: Continuation of African countries; above-mentioned revision of *PH*.

The total number of new and recataloged titles processed by the staff of the Shelflisting Section decreased from 207,968 in 1980 to 168,922 in 1981. This decrease in production resulted from the drastically reduced output of the subject catalogers during the last half of the fiscal year, which in turn resulted from reduced output of the descriptive cataloging divisions coupled with lower productivity related to the closing of the catalogs and the conversion to *AACR2*. The end result, however, was the elimination of the section's backlogs for the first time in recent memory.

Decimal Classification

At the request of the Editorial Policy Committee (EPC), the editors of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* in the Decimal Classification Division expanded 301–307 to two and a half times its original fullness. The EPC and the Forest Press Committee accepted the expansion. The Subject Analysis Committee of the American Library Association acknowledged that many of the problems with the original 301–307 had been resolved to its satisfaction. Its schedules, index, table of comparison with Edition 18, and manual are in the hands of Forest Press with publication expected early next year. At the request of EPC, a draft phoenix of 370 Education and the spadework for a phoenix of 350–354 Public administration Executive branch of government were prepared.

Decimal Classification Additions, Notes and Decisions (*DC&*), volume 4, number 2, was completed in June and sent to Forest Press. Like 4:1 it is larger than expected.

Production fell 14.2 percent from 1980. The loss of one position and the unavailability of overtime funds account for most of the decline.

The work on the manual of application of Edition 19 continued to occupy a large portion of the editorial efforts expended. By September 30, 1981, Forest Press had received the introduction, tables, 000–200, and the number index. Finishing the word index and reproducing the remaining main classes are the only tasks that remain. Publication is expected early in 1982.

John Comaromi, chief of the division, presented thirteen all-day workshops on decimal classification in the United States and Canada to a total of 522 librarians. Generally, the workshops were cosponsored by Forest Press and the local library schools.

MARC Editing

The MARC Editorial Division converted 234,655 monograph and name authority records to machine-readable form during 1981, a decrease of 23.7 percent from the previous year. This total includes 118,860 book records (down 34.4 percent), 2,196 film records (down 59 percent), 84,449 new name authority records (down 12.2 percent), and 29,150 retrospective name

authority records (up 8.9 percent). An additional 5,000 book records and 53,015 name authority records (down 50.7 percent) were converted to machine-readable records of verifiable quality by a private contractor. Corrections and other changes to previously verified records of all types totaled 54,045, including 25,056 changes to name authority records.

The implementation of *AACR2* and the transition to on-line processing for monographs affected the division's output. Receipts of full-level monograph records remained at normal levels for about two months after *AACR2* was implemented as older work in progress cleared the pipeline, then dropped by about a third in early March. These receipts remained depressed, closing the fiscal year at roughly half of 1980's average.

Careful preparation and thorough training readied the division for the procedural changes resulting from the shift to *AACR2*, which the staff adjusted to with commendable ease. The revised software enabling the on-line system to handle *AACR2* records arrived on schedule on January 1, allowing new CIP records to be handled as the first *AACR2* records in mid-January.

Although *AACR2* had no discernible effect on the volume of work received by the Monograph Conversion Section, it had a lasting impact on the Name Authority Section. The catalogers' evaluation of references on existing authority records for conformance or compatibility with *AACR2* resulted in a large and sustained increase in the number of changes to previously verified MARC authority records. Receipts of these changes tripled, to about 850 a week, while the backlog of change actions on hand quadrupled, to 6,600.

Completion of the transition to full on-line processing for input and update of monographs was in sight at the end of the fiscal year. The software enhancement was expected to be implemented in early November. This will permit the on-line correction of previously verified CIP and full book records.

The joint LC-Council on Library Resources (CLR) project for the conversion of heavily used retrospective name-authority records was completed in May. Begun in January of 1980, the project involved the conversion of 84,395 records to machine-readable form, with coordination and quality control provided by the MARC Editorial Division. Full funding totaling $157,000 was provided by CLR. The completed records were added to the Name Authorities Data Base and distributed to subscribers by the Cataloging Distribution Service. The nine-month project to convert some twenty-nine hundred retrospective authority records that had been identified as appearing twenty-five or more times in the MARC Books data base was completed in December.

Plans are under way to involve the division in the correction processing for the Carrollton Press shelflist records. These records, which originate from a microfilm of the LC shelflist, are being keyed into machine-readable form by Carrollton Press and processed through the format recognition programs by the Library. Approximately 525,000 records have been processed by LC since the start of the project in January 1980. Content designation and fixed-field information in the shelflist records will be upgraded by MARC Ed through a combination of manual editing of proofsheets and on-line correction of the records, when an on-line update capability becomes available.

PROCESSING SYSTEMS, NETWORKS, AND AUTOMATION PLANNING

Progress on the Nationwide Data Base Design Study, for which the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) funded the background tasks, continued to be made during the year. A report of statistics on the size and growth patterns of authority files was completed and published in the *Journal of Library Automation*. It is anticipated that this data will be valuable for individual system planning. Related to this effort, work continued on the analysis of a survey of bibliographic rules and standards used in American libraries.

Under the NCLIS grant an analysis was also made of differences in the application of LC subject headings by LC catalogers and by those in other libraries. Based on this analysis, work has begun on the development of general guidelines that will assist in the consistent application of subject headings among geographically dispersed institutions.

The director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning serves on the

International MARC Network Study Steering Committee, which operates under the aegis of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries. During the past year, the committee was responsible for the conduct of a UNIMARC test in which a number of national libraries converted approximately seventy-five serial titles to UNIMARC formatted records. The records were submitted to the Deutsche Bibliothek, where an analysis will be performed to determine any conversion problems. The Library of Congress segment of the UNIMARC testing was performed with contractual support by the Network Development Office.

One meeting of the UNESCO-sponsored Ad Hoc Group on the Establishment of a Common Communications Format was held this year. Efforts are continuing within small working groups to compile a set of optional data elements and to provide a technical solution to show relationships that exist between bibliographic entities. The director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning is a member of the ad hoc group and of the Working Group for Linking Techniques. Supporting studies for this international effort were conducted by the Network Development Office.

Staff from the office of the director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning serve on the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Working Group on International Authority Systems. Work in progress includes a draft international standard for printed authority records, an analysis of UNIMARC content designators, and definition of the functional requirements for an international authority number.

Activity continued this year on both the national and international levels in the development of character sets for bibliographic use. International emphasis has been on nonroman sets, while in the United States emphasis is on both roman and nonroman sets. Staff participation includes chairing of the International Organization for Standardization, Technical Committee 46 (Documentation), Subcommittee 4 (Automation), Working Group 1 (Character Sets for Bibliographic Use) (ISO/TC46/SC4/WG1), and cochairing of American National Standard Institute (ANSI) Z39 Subcommittee N (Character Sets for Bibliographic Use). In addition to the work on character sets, the ISO working group has a liaison relationship with ISO/TC46/SC2 (Transliteration) to assist in establishing a one-to-one relationship between vernacular characters and their transliterated counterparts.

Network Development Office

During fiscal 1981 the Network Development Office (NDO) continued its involvement in areas related to national networking policy through the work of its Network Advisory Committee. At its second program meeting, October 1–2, 1980, the committee discussed governance for a nationwide network. A discussion paper was prepared giving three scenarios for the development of a governance structure; this issue and that of ownership and distribution of bibliographic data were presented at two open meetings organized by the committee in conjunction with the midwinter and annual conferences of the American Library Association.

On September 15–17, 1981, the advisory committee held another program meeting, this one on resource sharing. A background paper on the bibliographic aspects of resource sharing was commissioned for the meeting and formed the basis of subsequent deliberations by subgroups of the committee.

The NDO has also been responsible for monitoring the work of a contractor for a MARC review project analyzing the series of LC MARC formats in the light of changing requirements for bibliographic control at the Library of Congress and by other libraries and bibliographic organizations. The contractor's final report was submitted in the spring of 1981.

Work on the MARC format for machine-readable data files (MRDF) is nearing completion. A final draft has been prepared and circulated for review, and the MRDF Format Working Group, which has been assisting NDO in compiling the format, is concentrating on facilitating the implementation of the format by outside groups.

The NDO continued to participate in two aspects of the cooperative Bibliographic Service Development Program funded by the Council on Library Resources: the Name Authority File Service (NAFS) and the Linked Authority Systems Project (LASP). The NAFS task force completed

its requirements for building an integrated, consistent authority file for name headings. The initial contributors to this file will be the Library of Congress and several major research libraries. As a cooperative effort between the Washington Library Network, the Research Libraries Group, and LC, LASP focuses on the planning and implementation of the computer-to-computer links between systems that will support the NAFS file.

The Network Development Office was represented on Subcommittee D of ANSI Z39 for computer-to-computer protocols. Based upon a request from the subcommittee, the Council on Library Resources contracted for the development of protocols necessary for the LASP project.

In cooperation with the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, two different techniques for describing workflow within the Library were tested by analyzing the Serial Record Cataloging Sections. An information flow technique which used a left-to-right workflow description, instead of a circular or inverted flow, was selected, and an information flowchart was prepared for the Editorial Section of the Subject Cataloging Division. Documentation and charts were then developed for all Processing Services divisions at two different levels of detail for use as planning tools and to assist in orientation briefings and tours.

Analysis is now under way to determine the preliminary requirements for an automated serials control system at the Library of Congress. Although some portions of the serials control process are already automated, the input and maintenance facilities are provided by OCLC. Drafting of system requirements for the Serial Record Division was begun toward the end of the year, and a contract was let to an outside consultant to evaluate existing automated serial control systems.

Automation Planning and Liaison Office

During the past year the Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO) has participated in the implementation of many changes to the automated systems as a result of the introduction of *AACR2* and the closing of the catalogs. The office also monitored the move from the Adams Building to the Madison Building of all the terminals and printers utilized by Processing Services divisions.

In cooperation with Processing Services staff, APLO has developed requirements specifying enhancements to existing systems or the creation of new systems. Task definitions are being prepared for the input and update of MARC records for music and *National Union Catalog* reports. Significant changes in the MUMS retrieval system and in the name authority system are also being addressed. To improve the long-range planning efforts for Processing Services, APLO established the Technical Processing System Coordinating Committee and, with the Network Development Office, documented workflow procedures in each Processing Services division.

In anticipation of the adoption of *AACR2*, the *AACR2* references were "flipped" with the established heading in name authority records in November 1980: APLO participated in the planning and development of specifications for the flip and in the subsequent analysis of distribution problems. In addition, APLO is working closely with the Automated Systems Office on the development of an on-line input/update system for the Automated Name Authority File to replace the existing batch-input system and has prepared a test plan and scripts for testing the editing and validation process. It is expected that the on-line input/update system will be implemented early in 1982.

An APLO/NDO team with Research Services and the Automated Systems Office is preparing specifications for a new bibliographic input/update/retrieval terminal to replace the existing extended character set terminal in use at the Library. A survey of bibliographic terminal manufacturers has been prepared and an article published in *Commerce Business Daily* to notify other interested vendors.

In cooperation with the Automated Systems Office (ASO) and Processing Services staff, APLO defined detailed specifications for an enhancement to the MUMS retrieval system which will provide on-line maintenance for indexes, which will also be extended to include other types of material not now indexed, primarily maps and name authorities. As a result, it will be possible to use one search key to retrieve both authority and bibliographic records. All records in the presorted indexes will be arranged according to the 1980 edition of the *Library of Congress Filing Rules*.

The APLO staff participated in the work of the Advisory Group on the Future of LC Retrieval Systems (RAG), which made recommendations regarding revised text for SCORPIO and MUMS error messages, uniform full record displays, single system sign-on, single retrieval language, and multifile retrieval. The RAG Working Group on User-Selected Filing Options conducted a survey to determine the types of filing arrangements users would like to be able to request when searching the on-line retrieval systems and recommended five different filing options. Two new working groups were established in 1981 with APLO representation. The Authorities Working Group is looking at the whole range of authority control at the Library of Congress and will make recommendations regarding user needs in this area. The RAG Indexing Working Group selected as its first task the review of indexing specifications for the LCCC index in SCORPIO. The group will recommend changes regarding the fields and subfields to be indexed and, when this task is completed, will consider long-range indexing requirements for both MUMS and SCORPIO.

The *National Union Catalog* (NUC) project has made good progress in the last year. Initial capability will permit the establishment of the NUC data base and will allow the Catalog Publication Division to input, update, and retrieve NUC records beginning early in 1982. The system analysis and design are complete and programming work has begun.

At the beginning of fiscal 1981, responsibility for the MARC communications formats was transferred from the Automated Systems Office to the director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning and then to the Automation Planning and Liaison Office. As a result of this transfer, APLO is now involved in developing and maintaining standards associated with the exchange of cataloging data in machine-readable form and in representing the Library at the national and international levels on technical matters related to the MARC communications formats.

Four meetings were held with the major bibliographic networks and the ALA Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI) Committee. At the meetings it was agreed that full record distribution for corrections to bibliographic records should continue and that the records should contain a date/time stamp in the 005 field. The possibility of revising the legend was discussed and tabled pending work by the International Organization for Standardization.

The final version of the revision of the 1976 authorities format was approved by the MARBI Committee at its meeting in San Francisco in June 1981. The revised format includes changes to the updating and distribution mechanism and the addition of fields to accommodate series authority data. The revision reflects many of the recommendations of the Linked Authority System Project and the decision to distribute updates as full rather than partial records in the future.

Quarterly updates to the integrated edition of the *MARC Formats Bibliographic Data* have been issued, beginning with the first update in October 1980. The *MARC Format Specifications for Technical Reports* was published in October 1980 and will be added to the integrated edition as part of the Books format. A new format for machine-readable data files was reviewed at several MARBI meetings and is expected to be available in a preliminary edition this fall; it will be added to the integrated edition in 1982.

Two new documents in the series describing standards for inputting national level bibliographic records, *NLBR—Films* and *NLBR—Music*, were issued and several *NLBR* updates were completed and published.

During the past year, APLO has continued to work with the Research Libraries Group (RLG) on the design of a system to support the input, update, storage, and retrieval of machine-readable records containing Chinese, Japanese, and Korean characters. The development phase of the project is supported by private funds and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Joint RLG/LC system requirements have been prepared and a contract has been signed for the development of a terminal to input and display the East Asian characters. The target date for an operational system is mid-1983.

Serials

The chief of the Serial Record Division, Mary Sauer Price, was promoted in December to assistant director for processing systems, net-

works, and automation planning. Kim Dobbs, assistant chief, became chief in May 1981, and Dorothy Glasby, the CONSER coordinator, was appointed assistant chief as the fiscal year closed.

Discussions concerning minimal-level cataloging (MLC) for serials were begun in February 1981, centering primarily on microforms and evolving to other categories including low-priority cataloging, the serials cataloging arrearage, and the "non-keeps." Many problems were solved in fiscal 1981, and it may be possible to start serials MLC by the end of calendar 1981.

In the first quarter of the fiscal year, the Library contracted for a comprehensive management survey of serials processing. Under the contract a series of detailed flow charts were prepared and general recommendations were made for improved processing and control of serials.

The adoption of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* caused significant changes to the serial record file arrangement and, consequently, to visible file cataloging. It was decided that, beginning in January 1981, new serial record entries would be filed by title instead of by catalog main entry.

The first steps toward an automated serial record were taken late in the year. Requirements were drafted for an automated system and for the production of Serial Record visible file entries from CONSER bibliographic records; APLO is investigating a system that can capture and reformat the data directly from an OCLC terminal.

The adoption of *AACR2* coincided with the closing of the Official Catalog and consequent changes in cataloging procedures. Preparations began months earlier and included training, revision of the division manual, and design of a new serials cataloging manuscript sheet which reflects the cataloging data elements in the pattern of the CONSER workflow.

Work continued on the project to input a MARC record for every serial title currently received by the Library into LC's data base via CONSER, with an additional 3,489 titles being handled. The English and Germanic languages have now been processed from J through W, Romance languages through Z, and miscellaneous languages through O (skipping M).

The New Serial Titles Section began the fiscal year with the transition from manual to automated production of *New Serial Titles*. Because of budget restrictions, several major changes were made in *NST*: the *New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement* and the "Changes in Serials" section of *NST* ceased with the December 1980 issues, and as of January 1981 summary holdings were no longer printed.

Even though 1981 was the first year of the automated *NST*, there was still much to be done in the manual production mode. The first quarter of the fiscal year was spent completing editorial work on the 1976–79 cumulation. On December 19, 2,186 pages of camera copy were sent to the Government Printing Office. Shortly thereafter, the section began working on the 1976–80 cumulation. On September 10, 1981, 2,619 pages of camera copy were sent to GPO. This was the last of the manually produced *NST* quinquennial cumulations. The thirty-year publishing record of *New Serial Titles* is now contained in three bound cumulations: The twenty-year Bowker cumulation covering 1950–70 and the two five-year LC cumulations, 1971–75 and 1976–80.

The new *New Serial Titles* began with three manually produced monthly issues for January–March 1981. The first automated issue was a January–April cumulation of 938 pages received from GPO on August 20, 1981.

Between January and April 1981, over 800 letters describing changes in *NST* and explaining requirements for reporting holdings were mailed to contributing libraries. Enclosed in each letter was a survey card on which each Library was asked to indicate whether or not it would continue reporting to *NST* with the understanding that its NUC symbol would be carried on records in the CONSER data base. To date, 346 affirmative and 96 negative responses have been received.

Consistent with the International Serial Data System's goal of establishing "bridges" with the abstracting and indexing community, the National Serials Data Program is involved in a major initiative to promote the systematic entry and maintenance of abstracting and indexing coverage information in CONSER records. The Council on Library Resources is funding the meetings needed to draft a grant proposal for the project. The Association of Research Libraries and the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services will be the co-principal investigators for the project. The NSDP will

function in an advisory role, and will also create records for titles not represented in the CONSER data base.

The CONSER members were encouraged to become participants in LC's Name Authority Cooperative Project (NACO), with the idea that it might be possible for LC to speed up the authentication of CONSER records if all name authority work (particularly the *AACR2* forms of name headings, which are required in CONSER records as of 1981) were handled before authentication. During the course of the fiscal year, the National Library of Medicine, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Washington agreed to participate in NACO and received the required training at LC. Another CONSER participant, the GPO Library, has been a long-time NACO participant.

Chiefly because of the impact of *AACR2*, CONSER documentation fell somewhat behind during the fiscal year. Although the bimonthly updates to the *MARC Serials Editing Guide, 2d CONSER Edition* appeared regularly during calendar 1980, the 1981 issues were delayed and do not include all of the updating required by the adoption of *AACR2* and the changes in the MARC serials format. The *CONSER Tables* for 1981 were issued early in the calendar year.

The sixth meeting of ISDS directors, October 7–10, 1980, was in large measure a continuation of the previous meeting. The revision of the technical portion of the *Guidelines for ISDS* remained the pressing topic of discussion. It is anticipated that the revised guidelines will be issued in 1982. Additional topics of concern to the directors and the network as a whole include use of the ISSN in union lists, printing of the ISSN on publications in the form of a bar code or in OCR–A font, and addition of classification numbers to ISDS records.

The ninth meeting of the ISDS Governing Board was held April 28–29, 1981. Although no one from the Library of Congress was able to attend the meeting, the United States was represented by a member of the permanent delegation to UNESCO. Optimism was expressed at the meeting on the general state of the ISDS. Greater use of ISDS products is being made compared with the previous year, not only by libraries but also by subscription agencies and information centers.

Card Catalogs

The Catalog Management Division characterized fiscal 1981 as a year of challenges and changes. Barbara Westby retired as division chief in April, and Patricia S. Hines was appointed acting chief. On January 2 the old card catalogs were closed and add-on catalogs were opened to receive material cataloged under *AACR2*. Revised *Library of Congress Filing Rules* were implemented. In March the division assumed the responsibility for keying data for location tracking in the Automated Process Information File. This new arrangement provides more prompt access to information regarding the location of any item in the processing stream.

The division prepared 2,322,314 cards for the Library's catalogs and divisional files, as compared to 3,576,899 last year. In addition, 17,036 new cards were filed into the Add-on Main Catalog, 657,697 into the Official Catalog, and 423,631 into the Add-on Official Catalog. The Process Information Unit answered 9,716 inquiries before it was disbanded on December 31, 1980, as a result of the implementation of a location tracking system on the Automated Process Information File.

Book and Microform Catalogs

During fiscal year 1981, the Catalog Publication Division continued its production of eleven publications, adhering to demanding schedules and, in addition, developing new ways of meeting the bibliographic needs of the national library community. The division compiled, edited, and prepared for printing forty-three issues of various publications—a total of 100 volumes, 86,725 pages, and 832 microfiche negatives containing 375,297 frames. Highlights of the year included:

- Substantial progress toward automation of the *National Union Catalog*.
- Forwarding of draft invitations for bid on a 1956–80 cumulation of the *NUC* and a 1975–80 cumulation of the *Subject Catalog*.
- Distribution of the 12th edition of *Symbols of American Libraries*.
- Publication of the final issue of *Library of Congress Name Headings With References*.
- Distribution of the four-volume 1979 *National Union Catalog Register of Additional Locations*, con-

taining 3,778 pages, to subscribers. (This is the last book-form *Register* to be published; all future issues will be in microform only.)

On July 21, 1981, the Library distributed the *National Union Catalog Register of Additional Locations Cumulative Microform Edition*, 1968–80. This issue contained 127 fiche with 34,156 frames.

Cataloging Data Distribution

The Cataloging Distribution Service continued to work on the completion of the second phase of card service automation, which will provide for demand printing of the 5.5 million non-MARC cataloging records. Automation staff coordinated with the DEMAND system contractor in producing the software which allows the division's own computer operations to communicate with this state-of-the-art system. The DEMAND system provides for image input, tagging, storage, and preservation, as well as automated retrieval and high-speed, laser-xerographic printing of cataloging in all languages. The system is expected to be operational for input, retrieval, and demand printing early in fiscal 1982.

A major data management system was approved for installation on the CDS computer. The CDS automation staff are supporting the requirements of the Customer Services Section by using this facility to build, maintain, and update in an on-line mode customer address, order, and other control files to facilitate the processing of $6 million in orders each year. Future phases of the system will handle accounting and other production and administrative activities associated with the service's customer support activities. This capability, added to the electronic demand printing operations, places the service in a position to provide a powerful array of distribution and processing services.

The CDS continued its efforts to refine and enhance its bibliographic distribution service by adding Cataloging-in-Publication records to the new CDS ALERT service. The CDS Marketing Group worked closely with other Processing Services staff in analyzing and charting the major changes envisioned for the *National Union Catalog* and its associated family of catalogs.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Processing Services staff continued to contribute to the professional community locally, nationally, and internationally. With the expansion of cooperative programs for bibliographic data and with library budgets unable to keep pace with inflation, these contributions become more significant. Workshops and meetings are the prime mode for disseminating and receiving information regarding Processing Services activities and the needs of the library community.

Personnel continued to play active roles in the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). Henriette D. Avram, director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning, served as chair of the Standing Committee on Information Technology; Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging, served as chair of the Standing Committee on Cataloguing; Mary S. Price, assistant director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning, served as a member of the Standing Committee on Serials Publications; and Sally H. McCallum, assistant to the director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning, served as a member of the Working Group on an International Authority System. Ms. Avram and Ms. Rather represented the department at IFLA's annual meeting, held in Leipzig in August.

Also, in August, Ms. Rather served as chair of an IFLA advisory committee to make plans for a review of the various International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions. The meeting was held at the British Library in London. In the same week, Ms. Rather and Ms. Avram represented the Library at the Association of Bibliographic Agencies of Britain, Australia, Canada, and the United States (ABACUS) meeting.

Many staff members participated in American Library Association meetings and served on committees facilitating communication between the national library and the American library community. These activities included service on committees ranging from the Cataloging of Children's Materials Committee to the Resources and Technical Services Division Filing Rules Committee.

Joseph H. Howard, assistant librarian for processing services, spoke on union catalogs at

the University of Toronto in May. Robert A. Davis, assistant to the director for acquisitions and overseas operations, spoke at two meetings of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer during the year.

Frank M. McGowan, director for acquisitions and overseas operations, served as a member of the subgroup of the Commerce Technical Advisory Board concerning International Scientific and Technical Information Issues and was a participant in the Preconference on International Information Exchange of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

Henriette Avram, director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning, received the American Library Association's Melvil Dewey Award. Sally McCallum, assistant to the director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning, received the Esther J. Piercy Award of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. Both awards were presented at the annual conference of the association.

The primary objective of the aforementioned activities, as well as many other staff activities throughout Processing Services, is to ensure responsible and orderly communication between the Library of Congress and the information community.

5

Research Services

Of all the Library of Congress departments, Research Services is probably the most varied in the range of its activities, the diversity of its required subject expertise, the volume of materials handled, and the number of persons served directly or indirectly through its efforts. In 1981 its concerns included buildings, moving specialists, and new technologies, along with the customary bibliographies, concerts, and rare books and manuscripts.

On the last day of fiscal 1981, a new Library of Congress nitrate film processing laboratory opened on the grounds of the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, where the Library has maintained its principal nitrate film vaults since 1969. During the year the laboratory itself and the administrative problems associated with its construction sometimes brought to mind an early nitrate film, *The Perils of Pauline*. The construction contract, as indicated in last year's report, had been awarded September 29, 1980, with occupancy expected in the spring of 1981. Design and construction problems, labor disputes, and other mischances accounted for the delay until late September. Toward the end of February the staff had begun to disassemble and pack for shipment the expensive and complicated film handling equipment. Only three staff members (of a staff of twelve) ultimately chose to follow the same course and relocate to Dayton, necessitating a major recruitment and training program for the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division. By year's end, however, the staff was near full strength again and groundwork had been laid for accelerated nitrate film conversion under optimum safety conditions in 1982 and beyond.

Other, more "local" moves, though no less momentous for the units involved, affected the Preservation Office and the Manuscript Division, both of which began and completed moves into the James Madison Memorial Building (JMMB) in fiscal 1981. The Preservation Office moved in stages, the Manuscript Division in one concentrated effort. The Binding Office (Preservation), which had been located in the Navy Yard Annex since 1976, was moved to the JMMB in November 1980. The Preservation Microfilming Office, which had been located in the Massachusetts Avenue Annex since March 1968 (when it was called the Brittle Books Program), was relocated to the Madison Building in March 1981. These were followed by the office of the chief of the Preservation Office in June and the Preservation Research and Testing Office and the Restoration Office in July, all from the John Adams Building. The Binding Office move went smoothly, with no adverse impact on production. Some equipment and shelving shortages, however, affected other segments of the Preservation Office in their new locations. The various units of the Preservation Office are located on the ground floor of the JMMB.

The Manuscript Division, which occupied quarters in the Jefferson Building when it

opened in 1897 but was transferred to the Adams Building in 1941, moved to the Madison Building from July to September 1981. At the time of its opening in 1939 the Adams Building (then called the Annex) was considered suitable mainly for processing and technical services. The Manuscript Division was one of its early occupants chiefly for the protection afforded the manuscripts by the building's air conditioning (the Jefferson Building was not fully air conditioned until the 1960s). The move to the JMMB provides an even more satisfactory environment for the Library's great manuscript treasures as well as adequate storage space for its voluminous manuscript collections. The division is located in the center of the first floor, surrounding the ornamental atrium and adjacent to the Madison Memorial Hall.

On May 21, 1981, shortly before the Manuscript Division move began, David C. Mearns (whom Archibald MacLeish called "the rarest treasure of the Library of Congress") died after a long illness. Mr. Mearns had served as chief of the Manuscript Division longer than any other person, from 1951 until his retirement in 1967. Although best remembered in that role, his forty-nine year career at the Library included tours of duty as Superintendent of the Reading Rooms, Assistant Librarian, and second director of the Reference Department, the organizational ancestor of Research Services. For many persons he had been, in the words of former Librarian Luther H. Evans, "the embodiment of the Library of Congress."

Another former head of the Reference Department, John Lester Nolan, died October 10, 1980. Mr. Nolan, who came to the Library of Congress from the New York Public Library in the 1940s, had a remarkably varied career, serving as chief of the Exchange and Gift Division and editor of the Library's *Quarterly Journal*, in addition to his long service in the Reference Department, from which he retired as director in 1969. Another former officer of the department, Legare H. B. Obear, who began as one of David Mearns' young assistants in the Reading Room in the late 1930s and later served as chief of the Loan Division for twenty-five years, died January 4.

In addition to the physical and psychic disruptions represented by the events described above, Research Services shared with other Library departments and the government in general some fiscal uncertainties and staff shortages throughout 1981. Nevertheless, essential services were maintained, sometimes only through especially dedicated effort on the part of the staff. The account of the year's activities in the following pages will no doubt resemble many such reports in essentials. That this should be so signifies the resilience of the Library of Congress and its ability to maintain continuity in its activities, even in a year of great change.

ADMINISTRATION

The major organizational change in Research Services this year was the reestablishment on April 27 of the National Referral Center (NRC) as a separate division, as forecast in last year's report. Organized in 1962 as the National Referral Center for Science and Technology, the NRC had been united with the Science and Technology Division (S&T) five years later because of their community of interests and services. The ongoing NRC *Directory of Information Resources in the United States* has included *Physical Sciences, Engineering* (1971), *Biological Sciences* (1972), and the recently published *Geosciences and Oceanography* (1981). Nevertheless, it was soon apparent that NRC's files and services were useful for referrals in fields other than science and technology. One of the early directories was *Social Sciences* (1965; revised 1973), and today NRC handles referrals in virtually all subject areas, including the arts and humanities. The organizational separation of S&T and NRC recognizes the variety of fields served by the latter.

Edward N. MacConomy was named chief of the National Referral Center in December 1980. Dr. MacConomy has held a number of administrative positions in the Library, including those of chief of the former Stack and Reader Division, assistant chief of the former General Reference and Bibliography Division, chief bibliographer, and, in 1980, acting chief of the Loan Division.

Four additional chiefs were named in 1981 and another returned to his home division after a year-long detail. Oliver O. Jensen was appointed chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, effective March 2; Joseph W. Price was named chief of the Science and Technology Division on September 21, succeeding Marvin McFarland, who

retired in 1980; Earl L. Rothermel, a Library staff member since 1954 and assistant chief of the Federal Research Division, was promoted to chief on December 1, 1980; and Peter G. Sparks became chief of the Preservation Office on February 17. His appointment enabled Donald Wisdom to return to his position as chief of the Serial and Government Publications Division after having been detailed as chief of the Preservation Office since February 1980. Of those new to the department, Mr. Jensen was the long-time editor of *American Heritage* as well as one of the magazine's founders; Mr. Price had been deputy assistant director of the Library's Automated Systems Office; and Dr. Sparks, at the time of his appointment, was in charge of the Institute of Energy Conversion at the University of Delaware and president of the regional Conservation Center for Artistic and Historic Artifacts in Pennsylvania. He is a former editor of the *Journal of the American Institute of Conservation.*

An important staff position was filled with the appointment of Carolyn H. Sung as executive officer of Research Services, succeeding Louis R. Mortimer, who is now director of personnel. Mrs. Sung, the former assistant chief of the Photoduplication Service, has been with the Library since 1965 and served for twelve years in the Manuscript Division.

Erik Barnouw, the first chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, retired in June, as the division celebrated its third anniversary of existence. A distinguished student of films and broadcasting, Dr. Barnouw plans to devote his (second) retirement to research and writing. His newest book, *The Magician and the Cinema,* published by Oxford University Press, appeared in June.

Mary Ellis Kahler, former chief of the Hispanic Division and for the past three years director of the Library's field office in Rio de Janeiro, returned from her overseas assignment in August and became Hispanic manuscripts specialist in the Manuscript Division. Thomas D. Burney, former assistant chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, was transferred to the Loan Division as assistant chief on December 1, 1980.

Andrew Kuroda, long-time head of the Japanese Section in the Asian Division, retired after more than thirty-five years of distinguished service to the Library of Congress. At the time of his retirement he had completed a four-year assignment as director of the Library's field office in Tokyo under the Processing Department. Key Kobayashi, area specialist in the Japanese Section, also retired with more than thirty years of government service. Russell M. Smith, former head of the Library's Presidential Papers Program, also retired. Ann Costakis, administrative officer in the department office, retired with thirty-two years of service.

ACQUISITION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

Special Collections in the Library of Congress: A Selective Guide, compiled by Annette Melville, was published in 1981. It describes 269 collections, almost all of which are in the custody of Research Services, as are many of the materials shown in the sumptuously illustrated *Treasures of the Library of Congress,* published in late 1980. Both books indicate the high standards in acquisitions set by the Library throughout its history. To publicize selected annual acquisitions in various fields and formats, the Library initiated a new *Library of Congress Acquisitions* series. The first issue, published in 1981, describes Manuscript Division acquisitions for 1979. The series represents "a further stage in the development of research tools designed to open the Library's great collections to the highest and most productive use of scholarship."

Some Notable Acquisitions

Foremost, perhaps, among the Library's 1981 acquisitions is a series of letters and postcards from Johannes Brahms to his critical champion Edouard Hanslick, written during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Library of Congress already holds more Brahms manuscripts and related items than any repository outside Vienna, secured mainly with funds from the Library's Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. The Brahms-Hanslick letters came from the same source. A holograph score of two Robert Schumann lieder was purchased with assistance from the Heineman Foundation in honor of former Music Division Chief Edward N. Waters. The suppressed first edition (1846) of Erik Jansson's *Songs and Prayers* was acquired through the Librarian's Special Reserve Fund.

Other Music Division acquisitions included the papers of Vernon Duke, the gift of his widow, Kay McCracken Duke. As Vladimir Dukelsky, Mr. Duke wrote concert and ballet scores. As Vernon Duke, he wrote many popular melodies, including "April in Paris." The papers include an important series of letters from Serge Prokofieff. Another composer of both popular and serious music was Erich Wolfgang Korngold, an important group of whose holographs was deposited by his sons George and Ernest. The Library also received gifts and deposits from several longtime friends of its musical collections, including William Bergsma, Ernest Bloch, Aaron Copland, and Nicholas Slonimsky. The gift by Slonimsky and his daughter Electra Yourke included biographical files pertaining to the sixth edition of *Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians.*

In March the Library of Congress honored some of its donors at a dinner in the Great Hall and a selection of treasures that have been presented to the Library was placed on exhibit. Mrs. Lessing Rosenwald, although unable to be present at the dinner, made it the occasion of a notable gift: a tiny fourteenth-century Book of Hours, thought to have originated in Paris in the period 1340–60. There are nine full-page miniatures preceding the Hours of the Virgin and fourteen miniatures incorporated into the text. The manuscript book had been a gift from Mr. Rosenwald to Mrs. Rosenwald in 1951.

Consistent with Lessing Rosenwald's wishes, the Library has begun to exchange those Rosenwald titles for which equally good or better examples already exist in the Library's collections. Among the first titles secured by this means for addition to the Rosenwald Collection was a particularly desired item, Joseph Moxon's *Mechanick Exercises: or, the Doctrine of Handy Words* (1677, 1684), the first English book on printing and letter founding and the first comprehensive manual on printing in any language. Its acquisition fills a major gap in the Library's otherwise strong collections in this field. In addition, through exchange of Rosenwald duplicates the Library secured Thomas Maitland Cleland's original drawings for the Limited Editions Club's 1935 printing of *Tristram Shandy,* an acquisition that is enhanced by the presence of Cleland's papers in the Manuscript Division. The Library also acquired a group of Bird & Bull Press imprints heretofore missing from the Rosenwald Collection. Some of the less familiar items in the Rosenwald Collection were exhibited in the Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room during the year.

Another long-time friend of the Library, Herman Finkelstein, has agreed to donate his collection of 15,000 to 20,000 volumes to the Library of Congress. In December 1980 he made available the modern literature section, from which 300 books have been selected for retention in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. These include first editions of William Faulkner, John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway, and James Joyce, which the chief of that division describes as being "in unbelievably fine condition in dust jackets fresh as the day they were first released." The division's literary collections were also enriched by the transfer from the Manuscript Division of first editions and association copies of Walt Whitman from the Charles E. Feinberg Collection, purchased by the Library from 1969 to 1979.

Last year's report described the Sir Francis Drake Collection, donated to the Library by Hans P. and Hanni Kraus. Robert H. Power has now donated a 1596 manuscript indenture recording a property settlement between Drake's widow and two other parties.

From Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., the architectural, design, and engineering collections of the Prints and Photographs Division received a major gift: the Seagram County Court House Archives, a photographic record of some sixteen hundred county court houses in forty-eight states. The project was directed by Phyllis Lambert, an architect and member of Seagram's Bronfman family. Unlike many comparable gifts, this one came to the Library fully cataloged, along with funds to support preservation matting of three thousand master prints. A sampling of the collection was on display in the Jefferson Building in September. Other architectural gifts included drawings by James Craig Osborne, a leader in California's Spanish Colonial Revival, 1910–30; Arthur Heaton, who designed the Occidental Hotel, the National Geographic Society headquarters, and other Washington buildings; and Thomas Tileston Waterman, historical architect in the restoration of Winterthur, Colonial Williamsburg, Decatur House, and Dumbarton Oaks.

Approximately 1,600 posters were received, including *Carnival/Ostend* by Belgian artist James Ensor. Gary Yanker, a frequent donor to the poster collection, gave 966 "propaganda" pos-

ters. Prints purchased through the Pennell Fund or received by gift included the work of David Hockney, Leonard Baskin, and Henri Matisse, among others, and an early and rare lithograph by the American landscape artist Thomas Cole. An important series of sixteen drawings by Ardeshir Mohasses, an Iranian artist in exile, depict life in Iran during the late Shah's regime. The drawings were purchased with the assistance of a grant from the J. M. Kaplan Fund. A group of 174 master photographs of the American scene by David Plowden were donated by the photographer. The Library also acquired the Kirtland Collection of World War I photographic negatives and an extraordinary group of twenty-two daguerreotypes showing people, tools in hand, at their occupations. Such "occupationals" are an increasingly rare genre.

The Library of Congress is unsurpassed as a repository for original research materials pertaining to Afro-American history and culture, and its resources in this field continue to be enhanced. At a ceremony in the Madison Building on December 18, 1980, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wilkins signified their intention to donate the Roy Wilkins Papers to the Library. (Mr. Wilkins died the following September.) The papers of the "quiet persuader," as he was called, are an indispensable adjunct to the voluminous records of the organization he headed, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also in the Library. Other manuscript collections acquired in 1981 included the papers of environmentalist and recent presidential candidate Barry Commoner; those of Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and of former Representative John Brademas, a long-time friend and supporter of the Library; of scientists Henry Aaron Hill and Leland Haworth; of diplomats Loy Henderson and Robert H. Thayer; and of the late poet Muriel Rukeyser.

John M. Raymond, Jr., donated an excellent collection of early maps by Ortelius, Blaeu, Gastaldi, Homann, and others, dating from 1550 to 1714. From the same donor came a copy of Jean Dauvill's *Amerique Septentrionale* (1746). The Geography and Map Division discovered a novel way to augment its holdings of maps of American cities—writing to the Chambers of Commerce. More than nine hundred maps were acquired as a result of this solicitation campaign. Total cartographic accessions increased 38 percent over 1980, with government deposits and foreign exchange items accounting for more than half. A timely exchange with the Minnesota Historical Society added to the division's collection of Sanborn fire insurance maps in time for inclusion in the published guide to that collection.

Foreign-Language Materials

Acquisition of foreign-language materials by Area Studies divisions declined overall in 1981. This decrease is due in part to a policy of increased selectivity in recommending titles to be added to the collections and in part to certain changes in Library procedures whereby, for example, foreign-language titles accorded minimal-level cataloging are not technically added to the holdings of these divisions but maintained with other titles cataloged minimally. Recommending officers have sought to enhance the quality of the foreign-language collections while deemphasizing quantity for quantity's sake. The Korean collections, it should be noted, increased at a rate greater than that of the preceding year.

Enhancement of foreign-language collections cannot occur without publications survey trips to the areas involved. A number of successful trips by Research Services specialists, some personally funded, were made in 1981. Of particular importance was the trip of the Russian specialist and acting assistant chief of the European Division, Robert V. Allen, to the Soviet Union for two weeks in October 1980. The Soviet Ministry of Culture and the Lenin State Library arranged the itinerary for this first visit by a Russian area specialist to the USSR for acquisitions purposes. Benefits began almost immediately, in particular with prerevolutionary publications and microfilm and increased cooperation from Soviet exchange partners.

Officers and specialists in the department also undertook survey trips to Central Africa, the Middle East, China, Southeast Asia, and South America. Survey trips are scheduled principally to areas for which the Library lacks coverage through its field offices or other adequate means of representation. As a result of the visit to China by the head of the Chinese and Korean Section, a one-year trial blanket-order relationship was established with the Chinese National Publications Corporation.

Microform Acquisitions

In addition to printed works, the Library is acquiring an increasingly large amount of material in microform through blanket-order relationships and publications survey trips. Periodicals and unique items that are most in demand are natural candidates for acquisition in microform. A sampling for 1981 would include 140 reels of two Lebanese newspapers, *al-Amal* and *Le Reveil*; 26 reels of *Sabah*, a major nineteenth-century Turkish newspaper; 28 reels of *Tochi Keizai Shiryo*, completing LC's set (110 reels) of an important collection of materials on Japanese agriculture, 1868–1945; additional British Foreign Office files on Russia; and *Yiddish Classics on Microfiche*. In addition, the Library's field office in New Delhi continues to create a large number of microfiche of Asian materials processed there.

The major acquisition of this sort, however, was the 82-reel microfilm collection of the papers of the Spanish philosopher José Ortega y Gasset, a project assisted through personal negotiation and consultation by the Librarian of Congress and the chief of the Hispanic Division. The Library's microfilm will provide unique access in the Western Hemisphere to the papers of one of the keenest observers of twentieth-century man and society. Another archival acquisition was the Francisco I. Madero Archive (22 reels), containing personal correspondence of the Mexican president. The Library also received, in 20 reels, the Hemeroteca Histórica Mexicana Archive, containing copies of Mexican periodicals appearing between 1810 and 1919.

Negotiation for the acquisition of United Nations documents on microfilm, described in last year's report, came to fruition with the receipt of 49,000 microfiche, which will replace inkprint copies of retrospective holdings and complete the Library's series of a number of U.N. documents. These files can be consulted in the Serial and Government Publications Division.

In addition to acquiring microforms produced elsewhere, the Library itself creates considerable quantities of microforms for its own collections. Most such microforms are produced through the preservation microfilming program or similar activities and either replace material already in the collections or make it available in a more accessible form. Some microform projects involve extensive digging—the Serial and Government Publications Division, for example, tapped a wide variety of sources to assemble holdings of the Managua, Nicaragua, Sandinista National Liberation Front newspaper *Barricada*, numbers 1–509 (July 25, 1979–December 31, 1980). Only one elusive issue is lacking from the file, which was collated and microfilmed for the collections.

Films and Recordings

Copyright registrations for motion pictures and television programs increased by nearly 20 percent during 1981. Acquisitions of materials in these formats included current films such as *The Empire Strikes Back* and the controversial *Heaven's Gate*, of which the Library acquired both versions; foreign films such as *Breaker Morant;* television series from the present (*Dallas*) and the past (*Have Gun, Will Travel*); specials (*Sinatra and Friends*); and public affairs programs (the 1980 Republican National Convention, as covered by CBS). The first ten episodes of an award-winning Canadian documentary series on the Vietnam war were purchased in 1981; the remaining sixteen episodes will be acquired in future years.

The Library also acquired field footage from Margaret Mead's anthropological expeditions to Bali, New Guinea, and Manus in the Admiralty Islands, as well as documentary footage of Dr. Mead's lectures and less formal views of the great anthropologist, whose personal papers also reside in the Library of Congress. From the Mary Pickford estate was received *A Kiss From Mary Pickford*, a Russian film made in 1926, following a visit to the Soviet Union by Mary Pickford and her husband, Douglas Fairbanks.

Through an agreement with Vanderbilt University, the Library has begun to receive security copies of television evening news broadcasts. In August 1968 Vanderbilt began to tape the broadcasts of the three major television networks off the air, a project that has continued since that time. Vanderbilt also produces a useful analytical index to the recordings. As a precaution against loss or damage to the master set, the Library of Congress has agreed to house a dupli-

cate set. In 1981, 2,800 such broadcasts were acquired.

The American Film Institute (AFI) continues to enrich the resources of the Library through additions to the AFI Collection. Among its gifts in 1981 were several films made for black movie theaters, which came to the AFI from the Lilly Carroll Jackson Museum in Baltimore. The AFI also found, at the Ohio Historical Society and the Vermont Historical Society, unusual examples of early film production, which have been added to the Library's collections.

Bell Laboratories made a second gift of the earliest known stereophonic recordings, made by the Philadelphia Orchestra and recorded by Bell Labs in 1931–32. Other unusual recordings included taped sounds from the Voyager satellite as it passed Jupiter and Saturn. The Library also received the record collections of the late Senator Robert A. Taft and conductor Otto Klemperer. Through the Voice of America tapes of speeches of two prominent African presidents, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, were acquired. Twenty-four new writers were recorded for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, and nine prominent authors were recorded for the Archive of World Literature on Tape. In addition, the customary archival copies of concerts and literary programs presented at the Library were added to the collections.

MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTIONS

Collections as voluminous as those of the Library of Congress have their own imperatives in terms of management and preparation for use. One of the most basic tasks in managing collections is transferring them, in an orderly fashion, from one place to another when circumstances require it. Progressive occupancy of the Madison Building has necessitated the movement of large segments of the Library's processed and unprocessed collections. The Collections Maintenance Section of the Collections Management Division relocated collections of the Law Library, Processing Services, and the Copyright Office, as well as those of Research Services. At one point the collections of the Law Library were being moved by day and those of Processing Services by night. Materials moved this fiscal year included 800,000 unbound pieces in the custody of the Exchange and Gift Division, 250,000 volumes in process or in arrearage for Processing Services, 44 million items (in 44 days) for the Manuscript Division, 1.7 million volumes for the Law Library, and 450,000 containers of copyright deposits for the Copyright Office. By the time that rearrangements within the Library are complete, every item in the Library's collections will have been moved. In 1981 all classified collections formerly housed at the Landover Center Annex were returned to Capitol Hill, and classes J and B were transferred to permanent locations in the Adams and Jefferson Buildings, respectively. For some of these moves it was required that the section install new shelving at the outset. Section staff members were prominent among those honored at a reception in the Madison Building Atrium on July 21, in recognition of the fact that the massive move is going remarkably well.

The dispersal of collections and users throughout the three-building complex on Capitol Hill has required reliance upon the semi-automated book conveyor system, long in the planning and testing stages. In February it was put into daily use. After several weeks of additional problems and interruptions, it has proved to be reliable, except for occasional breakdowns. The automated book paging system, an essential adjunct to the conveyor system, also made advances in 1981 and was made available for limited use at a number of stations in the Madison Building where there is already a heavy concentration of users, especially staff members of the Congressional Research Service.

In large research libraries, as in large families, few motivations to increased orderliness are as persuasive as the necessity to "get ready to move." The first two custodial divisions of Research Services in the Madison Building—Geography and Map and Manuscript—were fortunately those whose collections were aleady in the best state of arrangement and housing. Larger challenges remain for those scheduled to move in fiscal 1982.

The Prints and Photographs Division has sought to consolidate its many unprocessed photographic files into processing reserves. The Music Division has boxed and labeled additional materials for relocation to the Landover Center Annex in preparation for its move to the JMMB. Postponement of the Serial and Government

Publications Division move from 1981 to 1982, although disappointing, has permitted the staff to further reduce the size of the collection and to improve its bibliographic control. The current periodical and government serial collection has been reduced by 204,556 pieces to 1.8 million pieces. Most of this reduction came about through a planned decrease in receipts.

A processing milestone was reached in the Prints and Photographs Division with completion of the Gilbert H. Grosvenor Collection of the Alexander Graham Bell family photographs. These have now been assembled in 267 albums. Nitrate and glass negatives have been copied onto safety film, and the entire collection has been cataloged. In the Geography and Map Division the first map record was created on-line on August 5, initiating the final phase of the on-line system for maps.

A special project began in 1981, in cooperation with Processing Services, to catalog (or recatalog) the Library's medieval and Renaissance manuscripts, most of which are in the custody of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. In preparation for the project, Library officers and staff consulted with a number of outside experts, including Lillian Randall of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, and Martin Colker of the University of Virginia. The initial group cataloged in 1981 were the manuscript Books of Hours, of which the Library has twenty-one examples in Dutch, French, German, and Latin, each with its special characteristics reflecting contemporary sites, social conditions, church usages, etc. Only five of these manuscripts had been previously cataloged fully, and even for these new research by the Library staff has disclosed necessary changes in their description. Following the Books of Hours, other groups will be taken up in turn: Psalters, Lectionaries, Bibles, etc. It is expected that the entire project will be completed by the end of fiscal 1984. The principal cataloger is Svato Schutzner; Thomas D. Burney, assistant chief of the Loan Division and former assistant chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, is also participating in the project.

In another special cooperative project, the Association of Recorded Sound Collections will index major collections of 78-rpm recordings, including those of the Library of Congress. In preparation for this effort the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division has been organizing and refiling the recordings that will be included in the index.

As a result of a recommendation by an ad hoc committee on custody of Library materials, some thirteen hundred bound and loose-leaf Israeli law materials were transferred from the Hebraic Section, African and Middle Eastern Division, to the Law Library. This change had been agreed to several years earlier whenever Law Library space and staffing permitted. A second change effected was transfer of responsibility for the historical archive of the Library of Congress from the Central Services Division to the Manuscript Division, where the material had been housed for many years. Simultaneously with this change in custody, Marlene Morrisey, special assistant to the Register of Copyrights and former executive assistant to two Librarians of Congress, was transferred to the Manuscript Division as specialist in Library of Congress history and archives.

The U.S. Depository Collection in the Serial and Government Publications Division, now numbering 120,875 pieces, was inspected by a representative of the Government Printing Office in 1981. The Library's handling of the collection was rated "excellent" or "very good" in every category but one.

Although work on the Near East National Union List project was suspended in March owing to the expiration of outside funding, an additional grant will make it possible to resume the project early in 1982. Several overtime projects made substantial inroads into filing arrearages in the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean national union catalogs. (The Rare Book and Special Collections Division also reduced a large filing arrearage in 1981.) Continuing progress was also made in the processing of uncataloged materials: more than half of the prerevolutionary Russian pamphlet collection is now under bibliographical control, and more than twenty-seven hundred items were selected from the Japanese language arrearage for full cataloging treatment. Congestion and overcrowding in the book shelving areas of the Asian and Near East languages collections, however, have impeded efforts to improve service on these materials. This situation will be improved when additional units vacate the Adams Building.

A two-year project to improve the conditions of housing for some twenty-five thousand

broadsides in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division is substantially complete. The broadsides have been placed in folders and stored in acid-free boxes or cases, as appropriate. Approximately six hundred items were identified for conservation treatment in the future.

The revised *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (*AACR 2*), adopted by the Library of Congress and implemented in January, does not adequately provide for the description and cataloging of special-format materials. As a result, specialists in the Geography and Map Division, Manuscript Division, Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, Prints and Photographs Division, and Rare Book and Special Collections Division, in coordination with cataloging experts in Processing Services, are working with a number of national and international professional groups to devise manuals of cataloging procedures to supplement *AACR 2*. From April 27 to May 1, the Geography and Map Division hosted the second meeting of the Anglo-American Cataloging Committee for Cartographic Materials, organized by David K. Carrington, head of G&M's technical services section. A draft manual for cataloging cartographic materials is in its final stages of review by representatives of the national libraries and library associations which are part of the committee. Meetings of the Cataloguing Commission of the International Federation of Film Archives, held in New York City in April, were chaired by Harriet Harrison of the LC staff. A draft manual for film and video materials was expected to be ready for review at a film and television cataloging conference in November 1981, convened by the American Film Institute. Comparable progress has occurred in the Prints and Photographs Division, where a preliminary draft manual has been circulated for comment. The manual is largely the work of Elisabeth W. Betz, pictorial cataloging specialist, whose earlier work—*Subject Headings Used in the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division*, made available this year through the Cataloging Distribution Service—has gained wide acceptance.

PRESERVATION

In addition to the appointment of a chief of the Preservation Office, mentioned earlier, considerable progress occurred in the overall preservation program, much of it at the initiation of the new chief, Peter Sparks.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the program for testing the diethyl zinc mass deacidification process had been delayed by complications involving shipment of the chemical and the absence of an appropriate test chamber for further experimentation. By August all of these problems had been solved and an appropriate test schedule had been set up to complete the first 5,000-book run by April 1982. Mixing diethyl zinc with pure mineral oil removed any shipping hazard without altering its action when distilled from the mixture and introduced into a chamber. Second, NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, agreed to supply technical equipment and advice for the demonstration run. The technical analysis by NASA will greatly assist in establishing future procedures to be used for routine mass deacidification of library materials.

A management plan was adopted for allocating the time of Restoration Office personnel to projects in ten major user divisions. The procedure, which is being applied to tasks to be undertaken by the laboratory in 1982 and beyond, should result in a marked improvement in the conditions of the Library's special collections, in addition to heightening awareness of conservation priorities among custodial-division staff.

In July the Deputy Librarian appointed a small ad hoc committee to investigate digital storage of information on optical disks. The committee was charged with recommending an approach to evaluate this technology as a preservation and service medium for library materials. A pilot project will evaluate digital storage as a long-term preservation medium for Library information.

An anticipated binding backlog of approximately 40,000 volumes was avoided through the use of year-end monies and the efficient shipping of processed materials to binders by the close of the fiscal year. The Binding Office prepared and shipped 222,000 volumes for binding and rebinding, the largest number in recent years. Many of the 15,000 volumes selected for rebinding were identified through the pilot inventory project.

A new environmental control system was developed and successfully tested for the Mainz

and Gutenberg Bible cases. The two equipment packages were ordered for installation in the fall of 1981, and the Bible cases have been redesigned to accommodate the new equipment. Final installation was scheduled to be completed by December 1981.

In April the Library published the *Newspaper Cataloging Manual*, which is to serve as the major guide to the bibliographic phase of the United States Newspaper Microfilming Project. The National Endowment for the Humanities is expected to publish its guidelines for the project in the near future. Following past precedent, the coordination of this national program on a state level will be undertaken by NEH, in consultation with the Library's National Preservation Program Office. The manual was prepared under the supervision of the Serial and Government Publications Division, and overall coordination has been by the National Preservation Program Office.

On May 15 the Library of Congress and the Council on Library Resources issued a statement on paper durability prepared by the Preservation Office following an all-day conference on the subject held at the Library on February 26 under the auspices of the Center for the Book. The statement reviewed the advantages of more widespread use of acid-free (alkaline) paper in the manufacture and publication of books. It also called attention to two publications on the general subject of paper durability: *A National Preservation Program*, the proceedings of a planning conference held at the Library in December 1976 under the sponsorship of the Preservation Office, from which came the impetus to establish the Library's National Preservation Program Office, and *The Preservation of Paper and Textiles of Historic and Artistic Value II*, the proceedings of a conference held in September 1979, sponsored by the American Chemical Society and chaired by John C. Williams, then research officer of the Library's Preservation Research and Testing Office. Five of the contributed papers at the latter conference were by Preservation Office staff members. Mr. Williams, who did much to lead the Library to the threshold of a mass deacidification program, retired in February.

The Francis Longe Collection of plays and other theatrical works published in English, 1607–1812, was filmed in 1981. Purchased by the Library in 1908, the collection contains 2,105 plays bound as a 331-volume set and maintained in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Availability of the film in the Microform Reading Room will extend the anticipated lifetime of the fragile original volumes.

A Music Division project begun several years ago was completed with the filming of 200 volumes of music printed or copied before 1700. Other projects are in process or in the planning stage, involving silent film scores, pre-1800 music books, and early copyright music deposits.

SERVICES TO READERS

With the January closing of the Main Card Catalog, computer terminals have become the preferred means of access to current catalog information. Because of the growing use of computer terminals, the Computer Catalog Center, located behind the Main Reading Room, was expanded in February from six to eighteen terminals, most with associated printers. Two reference librarians are now on duty in the expanded center during peak hours and provide training for new users and some instruction in advanced techniques for those experienced in computer searching. A six-page pamphlet, *Introducing SCORPIO*, was issued to assist readers new to the Library's system, and a companion pamphlet, *Introducing MUMS*, is in preparation by General Reading Rooms Division staff.

Additional pamphlets issued to assist users of the Library's general or microform collections covered book reviews, plays, newspapers and periodicals, Afro-American sources, sources of information about women, trade catalogs, and U.S. treaties. A revised edition of *Information for Readers in the Library of Congress* and the second edition of *The Main Reading Room Reference Collection Subject Catalog* were published.

The Science and Technology Division distributed more than 30,000 *Tracer Bullets* in 1981, pushing the ten-year total to over 170,000. Twenty-three new *TBs* were compiled during the year, the largest number to date. They covered such subjects as hospices, acid rain, biofeedback, pet care, wind power, and cable television, among others. Included among this year's requests was one from Oxford University for a complete set of *Tracer Bullets* for use in the technological and library education of English

university students. Despite their applications as pedagogical tools, both at home and abroad, the *TB*s serve primarily to assist readers in more effective use of the Library's scientific, technical, and general collections.

A major advance was made in the reference correspondence referral program described in last year's report. The number of states participating increased from two in 1980 (Oregon and Kentucky) to eighteen in 1981 with the addition of Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Minnesota and the Dakotas are participating through the regional MINITEX network.

Other evidence of interlibrary cooperation included the Western States/Library of Congress Cooperative Reference Exchange held September 21–25, which was funded by the Western Council of State Libraries and provided an opportunity for representatives of the institutions to discuss access to services and resources.

Nearly a million readers use the department's reading rooms annually, and about half of them require some form of direct reference service. In addition, reference transactions by telephone, by correspondence, or as an adjunct to interlibrary loan requests number in the hundreds of thousands. Hence it is difficult to do more than sketch some representative trends or cite some vivid examples of reference service provided throughout Research Services.

Reference services can be active as well as passive, as the following example indicates. In the custody of the Science and Technology Division are some three hundred microfilm reels of captured German scientific literature from World War II dealing with production of synthetic fuels. In cooperation with the Photoduplication Service, the division prepared a circular reannouncing the availability of these materials and associated indexes, which are of greater timeliness now than when they first became known. A specialized mailing list was prepared, using the National Referral Center data base, and a bibliography of English-language intelligence reports on synthetic fuels was forwarded to the National Technical Information Service for inclusion in its technical reports data base and distribution system. The collection was brought to the attention of Washington Researchers, Inc., so that a notice could be included in its newsletter. As a result, a major Department of Energy contractor was able to secure a microfilm copy of the entire collection from the Library for $5,500 instead of the $200,000 quoted elsewhere for the same material.

Since 1979 the Rare Book and Special Collections Division had housed and served about 250 rare books from the collections of the nearby Folger Shakespeare Library, as a courtesy to the Folger and its readers while the Folger reading room was closed during extensive construction and renovation. In March the Folger books were returned.

Loan Division

Nearly half of the material supplied by the Loan Division in fiscal 1981 was in response to congressional requests. Among the books requested so often by congressional offices that waiting lists had to be established were Michael Malbin's *Unelected Representatives*, James Fallows' *National Defense*, Jacques Gansler's *The Defense Industry*, Robert Kupperman's *Terrorism: Threat, Reality, Response*, and George Gilder's *Wealth and Poverty*. A redesigned brochure entitled *Services to Congress* was available for distribution to the incoming 97th Congress in January, with information on divisional services, policies, and key personnel.

The crowded working conditions experienced in the Loan Division throughout 1981 are expected to be alleviated in 1982, and division officers and staff have been looking to the future of lending practices in an age of technological change. The policy statement on lending, as incorporated into Library of Congress regulations, has been reviewed, and the chief has sought the views of those outside the Library concerning the delivery of loan services over the next decade.

PUBLIC PROGRAMS

Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Maxine Kumin became the twenty-fifth consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress, succeeding William Meredith in January. She made her first public appearance as consultant on January 26, with a reading of her poems in the Coolidge Auditorium, and closed the 1981 literary season on May 5 with a lecture entitled " 'Stamping a Tiny Foot against

God': Some American Woman Poets Writing between the Two Wars." In addition to serving as consultant, a position she will occupy until June 1982, Mrs. Kumin is a member of the Library's Council of Scholars and took an active role in the council's fall symposium and spring meeting.

Other Literary Programs

On May 4 the Library celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund and the series of literary programs which the fund has made possible. Although some literary programs had been held in the Library in earlier years, especially during the 1940s, the first program in what was to become a regular series took place May 1, 1951, when actor Burgess Meredith read from the poems of Edwin Arlington Robinson and critic Cleanth Brooks lectured on Robinson's significance. Mr. Meredith returned to help celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Whittall Fund in 1976, and for the thirtieth anniversary, Mr. Brooks returned to present a lecture entitled "American Literature: The Past 30 Years." The occasion was marked by the presence of several former consultants in poetry and others associated with the literary program, including Roy P. Basler, who directed the program for twenty-two years, and the distinguished actor Arnold Moss, whose record of twenty consecutive years of performance in the Whittall series is not likely to be equaled.

Other programs presented in fiscal 1981 included two dramatic presentations: *Chekhov in Love*, produced by Lucille Lortel, whose association with the Whittall series is also of long standing, and a one-man show with Welsh actor Ray Handy as *Patrick Brontë, Master of Haworth*, the father of the Brontë sisters. Mr. Handy had also appeared at the Library in 1976. Two international programs were presented: Doris Dana read the poems of Gabriela Mistral, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1945, and five prominent Bulgarian poets presented "An Evening of Bulgarian Poetry." The 150th anniversary of the birth of Emily Dickinson was celebrated in a program of poetry and music featuring Carolyn Heafner and sponsored jointly with the Library's Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. Washington-area writers Rod Jellema, Dolores Kendrick, David McAleavey, and Susan Shreve read their work in two separate programs. Six additional poetry programs were held, featuring Thomas Kinsella and Adrienne Rich, among others. A complete list of programs appears in the appendixes. Paul Theroux presented a lecture entitled "The Uses and Abuses of Patronage," which was subsequently published in part in *Harper's Magazine*.

Concerts

Music Division concerts were greater in number than ever before and more varied, partly because of the existence of new endowment funds. The Mae and Irving Jurow Fund, for example, was established to support concerts featuring the harpsichord, an instrument for which there is a growing audience and repertory. The inaugural Jurow concert by virtuoso Igor Kipnis was enthusiastically received by a large audience.

The Boris and Sonya Kroyt Memorial Fund is intended to enhance recognition of new artists. Two programs were presented under the auspices of the Kroyt Fund: Miles Hoffman and Friends in a program of twentieth-century masterpieces for piano and strings, and Naumburg-Award-winning flutist Carol Wincenc in collaboration with Yale's young guitar master Eliot Fisk.

Younger artists figured also in two new series: the first included three Saturday afternoon concerts of "Music from Marlboro," and the second, three Saturday evening concerts featuring Naumburg Award winners for 1980. In the past, winners of Naumburg Awards looked forward to recitals in New York's Alice Tully Hall at Lincoln Center. The interest of the Naumburg Foundation in adding the Coolidge Auditorium to the prize package reflects growing recognition of the Library of Congress as an international center for chamber music.

A program featuring the works of Vernon Duke is indicative of another new direction in scheduling that involves a closer association of some of the Library's concerts with the music collections. An appealing program by the Music-Crafters, "Our Musical Heritage," was arranged in cooperation with the National Music Publishers' Association, the Norman P. Scala Memorial Fund, and the Copyright Office to celebrate the 150th anniversary of music copyright in the

United States. Other anniversaries celebrated were the centenaries of Ernest Bloch in 1980 and Béla Bartók in 1981. Most of the fall programs included at least one of Bloch's great chamber works, and the spring schedule included all of Bartók's string quartets and most of his other chamber works, including the first performance at the Library of his landmark Concerto for Two Pianos and Percussion.

An experimental preconcert symposium was offered in advance of the world premiere of Milton Babbitt's "Dual for Cello and Piano" and Morton Subotnick's "Axolotyl." The composers discussed their works, and artists Joel Krosnick and Gilbert Kalish played them in advance of their official premieres later in the evening. Although the symposium audience was small, the experiment was considered a useful step toward making accessible to lay audiences some of the more difficult works of twentieth-century music.

Emphasis in this year's report upon the new and experimental in concert programming cannot diminish the staple offerings of the concert season, sponsored by the Coolidge and Whittall Foundations, and especially the usual series presented by the Library's resident Juilliard Quartet, now in its twentieth season at the Library. In 1981 the Library published a profusely illustrated booklet featuring the quartet, *Concert Night: The Library of Congress*, giving behind-the-scenes glimpses and accounts of the necessary activity preceding and accompanying the presentation of concert programs. The booklet was designed especially for the benefit of those outside Washington, whose enjoyment of the Library's concerts is via National Public Radio stations. In 1981 there were thirty-four stations broadcasting the concerts in twenty-three states and the District of Columbia, covering a geographic range from Alaska to North Carolina, and from Massachusetts to California. A complete list of concerts appears in the appendixes.

The Hispanic Division continued its initiatives in sponsoring special events, including public programs. In cooperation with the Portuguese American Society of New York and the Embassy of Portugal, the division sponsored a musical program January 21 featuring eighteenth- and twentieth-century Portuguese compositions performed by pianist Janet Ahlquist.

THE COUNCIL OF SCHOLARS

The Council of Scholars came of age in fiscal 1981 with the appointment of a group of twenty-five distinguished leaders in various fields of learning and achievement on November 5, 1980. Members of the first council, together with their institutions and their fields, are listed below:

Meyer H. Abrams, Cornell University, English literature.

James S. Ackerman, Harvard University, fine arts.

Saul Bellow, University of Chicago, literature.

Paul Berg, Stanford University, biochemistry.

Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, University of Chicago, astrophysics.

Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University, history.

Elizabeth Eisenstein, University of Michigan, history.

Leopold Ettlinger, University of California, National Gallery of Art, art history.

John Hope Franklin, National Humanities Center, history.

Jacob W. Getzels, University of Chicago, behavorial sciences.

Nathan Glazer, Harvard University, education/social structure.

Chauncy D. Harris, University of Chicago, geography.

Gerald Holton, Harvard University, physics.

Henry A. Kissinger, government.

Maxine Kumin, Library of Congress, poetry.

Archibald MacLeish, literature.

Myres S. McDougal, Yale University, law.

Yehudi Menuhin, music.

William Meredith, Library of Congress, poetry.

Jaroslav J. Pelikan, Yale University, history/religious studies.

Ernest Samuels, Northwestern University, humanities.

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., City University of New York, humanities.

Carl Schorske, Princeton University, history.

Theodore W. Schultz, University of Chicago, economics.

Edward G. Seidensticker, Columbia University, Japanese studies.

Mr. Pelikan was named chairman of the council and Mr. MacLeish, honorary chairman. The council is appointed by the Librarian of Congress, who is also a member. James H. Hutson serves as executive secretary. The responsible Library officer is the Assistant Librarian for Research Services.

The first meeting of the council was held on November 19, preliminary to a two-day symposium on creativity sponsored by the Library in cooperation with the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and with the support of the Standard Oil Company of California. The symposium opened with a public lecture by the Librarian of Congress, "The Fertile Verge: Creativity in the United States." The following day council members Getzels, Holton, Menuhin, Schorske, and Schlesinger presented a series of papers on aspects of creativity to a distinguished invited audience made up largely of college and university presidents and heads of research institutes and foundations. The Librarian and Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation, took turns chairing the sessions. The symposium ended with a dinner at which Nobel Prize-winning author and council member Saul Bellow discussed divisions in American society and their impact upon the creative muse, as well as civilization in general.

An exhibition entitled "Creativity: Its Many Faces," for which Leonard Bruno of the Science and Technology Division prepared a major synthetic statement, was opened at the time of the symposium.

The council continued its consideration of creativity at a meeting in April, at which a summary statement by its chairman, Jaroslav Pelikan, was the focus of discussion.

The first foreign scholar appointed to the council was in residence at year's end. Vincenta Cortés Alonso, historian of Spanish America and inspector general of the archives of Spain, began a two-month residency in September. Her appointment was supported by a grant from the U.S./Spanish Committee on Education and Cultural Affairs. Other foreign scholars are expected as residential members of the council in 1982. In addition, the Library has arranged for selected scholars temporarily in Washington at other cultural/research institutions to serve on the council. Mr. Ettlinger, Kress Professor at the National Gallery of Art's Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts in 1980–81, was the first such appointee. The Woodrow Wilson Center and the American Enterprise Institute will also cooperate with the Library in this effort in 1982.

PUBLICATIONS

A number of publications prepared by Research Services, some in the planning and compilation stages for years, appeared in fiscal 1981. Several of these have already been mentioned.

Volume 41 of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies,* prepared in the Hispanic Division, appeared under a new imprint in October 1980. On May 15, 1979, the Library of Congress had signed a contract for future publication of the *Handbook* with the University of Texas Press, a press and an institution with a long and successful record of collaboration with the Library and with the Hispanic Division. The University of Texas thereby became the third academic publisher of the *Handbook.* The first 13 volumes (1936–47) were published by Harvard University Press; the University of Florida Press published volumes 14–40. The 800-page volume 41 of the *Handbook,* devoted to scholarship in the social sciences, contains more than 9,400 numbered and annotated entries, with both author and subject indexes and a title list of journals. The Hispanic Division has also begun preparation of a third edition of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists,* supported in part jointly by the Tinker Foundation and the Organization of American States. Development of a guide to Hispanic manuscript collections in the United States was considered at a workshop sponsored by the Conference on Latin American History and the Hispanic Division, January 29–30.

The project to edit and publish *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789* has completed a decade of activity with impressive results. The *Letters* project grew out of the Library's American Revolution Bicentennial program, one of the first tasks of which was the preparation of a guide to the Library's manuscript resources for study of the American Revolution, published in 1975. In preparing the guide, the compilers became increasingly aware of the Library's voluminous holdings of letters written by members of the

Continental Congresses, many of which were not represented in the then-standard eight-volume edition prepared by Edmund C. Burnett and published between 1921 and 1936. Plans were made to prepare a comprehensive edition that would supersede Burnett's compilation. Supported in part by a grant from the Ford Foundation, the project, under the editorship of Paul Smith, has achieved remarkable success and widespread professional acceptance. Seven volumes have been published thus far, with volumes 6 and 7 appearing this fiscal year, and editorial work has been completed on three others, a pace that surpasses almost all editorial undertakings of this kind. The edition is expected to be completed in twenty-five volumes within the next decade. In September 1981 a reviewer in the authoritative *Journal of American History* wrote: "It would be difficult to praise too highly the efforts that have resulted in this remarkably expanded collection."

A publication long in preparation is *Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress: Plans of North American Cities and Towns Produced by the Sanborn Map Company*, a comprehensive list of an estimated 700,000 sheets making up the Library's collection, dating from 1867 to the present. The maps were originally intended to provide fire insurance companies and underwriters with accurate information about buildings which they were insuring, but they are now valued as unrivaled sources of graphic information for geographers, historians, urban planners, architects, and archaeologists. The ten editions of the map of Santa Fe, New Mexico, for example, show the transition from Spanish to Anglo-American architecture and urban planning over the period from 1883 to 1948. The ability of the Library's collections to provide historical perspective is also reflected in *A Century of Photographs, 1846–1946: Selected from the Collections of the Library of Congress*, compiled by Renata Shaw. It was in 1846 that the Library first began to receive copyright deposits of photographs. The essays that make up the volume originally appeared in the Library's *Quarterly Journal*, and in that respect *A Century of Photographs* is a companion volume to *Graphic Sampler*, described last year.

Two new series were initiated in the African and Middle Eastern Division. George Selim's *Arab-World Newspapers in the Library of Congress*, a 575-entry listing of the Library's holdings of newspapers published in Arab countries in either Arabic or Roman script and of those published outside the Arab world in Arabic script, is the first guide in a new Near East Series. Mr. Selim also produced a supplement to *American Doctoral Dissertations on the Arab World*. Africana Directions, a new series of irregularly issued short bibliographies, reading lists, and reference aids, was initiated with *Recent Afro-Libyan Relations: A Selected List of References*.

A massive compilation, *Japanese National Government Publications in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography*, by Thaddeus Y. Ohta, contains 3,376 title entries, including 350 bilingual or English documents. Japan's rise to prominence as a commercial and industrial power has been accompanied, and probably aided, by a large number of government publications. This new bibliography makes these extensive materials more readily accessible.

Among dozens of guides and finding aids prepared throughout the department and completed in 1981, two may be singled out: *The George Kleine Collection of Early Motion Pictures in the Library of Congress: A Catalog*, and *Literary Recordings*, a revised and enlarged checklist which contains more than 1,000 entries. The collection of film pioneer George Kleine consists of 456 titles that are especially important for the Library's collections since they fall in the period 1912–42, when copyright requirements did not necessitate deposit of films themselves for registration purposes.

The multivolume history of the United States Supreme Court, though not a Library of Congress publication, is published under the auspices of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, of which the Library of Congress is chairman and James H. Hutson of the Manuscript Division, executive secretary. The fourth volume in the series, *Foundations of Power: John Marshall, 1801–1815*, by George Lee Haskins and Herbert Johnson, was published by the Macmillan Company in 1981. Mr. Hutson, meanwhile, received the Gilbert Chinard Prize for his *John Adams and the Diplomacy of the American Revolution*, published by the University of Kentucky Press in 1980. A biography of Charles W. Chesnutt by Sylvia Lyons Render, another member of the Manuscript Division staff, was published by Twayne in 1980, and Howard University Press reissued her edition of Chesnutt's short fiction.

Finally, among unofficial publications, the Assistant Librarian for Research Services is gen-

eral editor of a new multivolume edition of the Journal of Henry David Thoreau, the first volume of which was published by Princeton University Press in 1981.

PERFORMING ARTS LIBRARY

The number of readers using the Performing Arts Library (PAL) at the Kennedy Center increased by about a thousand to more than seventeen thousand for the year. More than four thousand reference questions were answered, chiefly in person or by telephone. Both figures indicate the growing acceptance and usefulness of PAL in its second full year of operation. The center itself celebrated a tenth anniversary, and PAL opened an exhibit entitled "Highlights of a Decade," on September 8. In addition, the staff provided reference assistance in connection with various observances of the anniversary, including preparation of a history of the center by Brendan Gill.

The Performing Arts Library added to its collections 600 volumes, 800 recordings, and nearly 100 new periodical titles. These additions brought PAL's holdings almost to capacity. In the future, a balance will be maintained by reviewing the collections continuously to identify titles no longer necessary for users of PAL. Negotiations continued with the Kennedy Center to locate appropriate additional space, especially to house Kennedy Center archives, a valuable but largely unexploited resource for research in the performing arts. In cooperation with the National Symphony Orchestra, plans were under way to prepare audiences for children's concerts through lectures and recordings of selected orchestral works.

Throughout 1981 the Library negotiated with employee organizations concerning hours of service at PAL. At year's end agreement had not been reached.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Officers and specialists in Research Services participate in a number of local, regional, national, and international professional and library associations. It is possible to mention only representative activities and special honors for the year.

On January 1 John A. Wolter, chief of the Geography and Map Division, succeeded to the chairmanship of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN), the agency of the federal government that develops policies, principles, and procedures governing the use, spelling, and application of domestic, foreign, Antarctic, undersea, and extraterrestrial geographic names. Every year the board reviews about ten thousand new domestic names and suggested changes, of which fewer than one-third are approved. The BGN consists of representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, and State, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, and the Postal Service. Its chairman is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, based on nominations from the board.

The chief of the Hispanic Division, William Carter, at the request of the government of Panama and the Inter-American Development Bank, served as consultant on plans for a national library in Panama. Olive C. James, Donald L. Leavitt, and Peter G. Sparks, chiefs of the Loan and Music Divisions and the Preservation Office, respectively, were named as special Library of Congress liaison representatives to Research Libraries Group committees on public services, music, and preservation. Judith Farley, reference librarian in the General Reading Rooms Division, was elected to the board of the American Library Association. Ellen Z. Hahn, chief of that division, was principally responsible for the planning of the Western States/Library of Congress Cooperative Reference Exchange mentioned earlier.

Ronald Dolan of the Federal Research Division was selected to participate in a joint Chinese-American lexicographic effort to develop Chinese-English dictionaries, under the auspices of the Chinese English Translation Assistance Group. He will spend three to six months in Shanghai assisting Chinese scholars in defining American words and terminology. An agreement was also reached to bring a librarian from the National Library of China to the United States for extensive orientation and training at the Library of Congress. The director for area studies, Warren Tsuneishi, represented the Library in negotiations leading to this agreement. The director for special collections, Alan Fern, served as keynote speaker at two major symposia.

On September 26 he opened the sixth annual conference of the American Printing History Association in New York City, and in June he opened a symposium at the Art Institute of Chicago on the history of graphic design in that city.

Among numerous honors to staff members, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People named Sylvia Lyons Render, specialist in Afro-American history and culture in the Manuscript Division, one of the Outstanding Women of 1981. Georgette M. Dorn and Everette E. Larson, both of the Hispanic Division reference staff, were awarded Ph.D.'s during the year from Georgetown and Catholic universities, respectively.

BASIC WORKLOAD

There was a 7 percent increase in the number of readers served in the various reading rooms of Research Services in fiscal 1981. The total was 969,937, and it is likely that the threshold of one million readers will be crossed in 1982. There was an overall decline in processing and acquisitions, together with greater activity in preservation and collections maintenance. These shifts represent in part conscious choices, in part the interruption of some routine activity by moves, and in part courses of action imposed by staff shortages in 1981. The movement of collections increased the number of items or containers shelved to nearly 14 million. The not-on-shelf rate in response to reader requests was 28 percent.

Use of the Geography and Map Division continued to increase dramatically. More than 9,000 readers were served in 1981, an increase of 36 percent. Readership in the division has more than doubled since its move into the Madison Building in March 1980. The Hispanic Division continued to show an increase in use, and the Manuscript Division reversed a long decline, despite some interruptions during its summer 1981 move. There was a substantial increase in readers in the Music, Prints and Photographs, Science and Technology, and Serial and Government Publications Divisions. There were declines in the European Division and the Rare Book and Special Collections Divisions. National Referral Center requests increased 47 percent in 1981, but the center nevertheless maintained its customary record of response (one-half of all requests answered on the same or following day and 80 percent within five working days).

Circulation of materials increased in the general reading rooms, including the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room.

6

Law Library

When an institution as large and as complex as the Law Library moves from one location to another, those caught up in the details of the undertaking find it difficult to view the changes that occur in historical perspective. The move to new quarters in the James Madison Memorial Building, nonetheless, has been of seminal importance to the Law Library. The new physical setting has not only provided for the expansion of the collection and given the staff modern, spacious, and clean surroundings to work in but has also created an environment that allows our patrons to take more complete advantage of the Law Library's services and facilities. There was, for instance, a dramatic rise in the number of requests for information and reference services after the move, and use of the Law Library's resources more than doubled.

Members of Congress and their staffs—the Law Library's primary patrons—have been afforded much greater ease of access to the law collection and services. The Madison Building itself is easily reached through a tunnel connecting it to the Cannon House Office Building. House and Senate personnel using the new Congressional Reading Room on the second floor of the Madison Building need only step across the hall to enter the Law Library Reading Room. In the Jefferson Building, the Anglo-American Law Reading Room was far removed from the original Congressional Reading Room.

The new physical configuration of the Law Library has occasioned the streamlining of certain procedural and service functions. Insofar as the collection has been consolidated, readers may now submit call slips to obtain book service on most foreign materials at the Reading Room circulation desk rather than in the various divisional offices, as had been the case in the Jefferson Building.

The expansion of the stack area in the new building, moreover, has obviated the need for constant, time-consuming accommodations by the staff to handle the chronic overcrowding that had plagued most of the law stacks in the old building.

Accomplishing the Move

The move of the Law Library to the Madison Building began on February 2, 1981. A critical decision had previously been made regarding the arrangement of the 1,650,000 volumes on the movable compact shelves in the subbasement of the new building. It was decided that the best arrangement would be to place the collection in class K order, thereby minimizing future shifting when class K is applied to all law books. Before the move, the law holdings had been scattered among the five law divisions, and most were not in class K order. The volumes that had been classed (i.e., those in K, KD, KE, and KF) were

also dispersed due to the critical space problem. The return of nearly 60,000 volumes that had been held in remote storage facilities and the receipt of materials not previously in the custody of the Law Library—official gazettes (J1–9), most of the JX collection (with the exception of JX1305–1999), and the Hebrew-language works of the Israeli law collection—compounded the difficulty of planning for an integrated class K order on the shelves. When the complicated task of charting the collection had been completed, two exceptions were made to that order: law periodicals (K1–30) were placed near the control room in the center of the subbasement stack area to provide more timely access to that frequently used part of the collection. In addition, the top two shelves of the 8.7-foot-high units were left vacant, except where there were continuous runs of serials.

The Collections Management Division carried out the move by transferring the entire collection on book trucks through the Jefferson-Madison tunnel and down the elevators into the Madison subbasement. Each item was vacuum cleaned before being placed on the new shelves. Law Library Reading Room services were continued throughout the operation except for a short evening period on April 9–10, when the Anglo-American Law Reading Room books were being transferred. By May 5, 1981, the bulk of the law collections had been moved, with only a few items remaining to be brought to the Madison Building.

The Buildings Management Division moved the staff, furniture, and equipment of the five divisions and the Office of the Law Librarian in staggered sequence from February 4 through April 14. The relocation went extremely smoothly, with almost no disruptions in work or services.

Features of the New Law Library

The new, refurnished Law Library Reading Room is located on the second floor of the Madison Building, overlooking the atrium. With seating for 176 patrons, the Reading Room has 15,000 square feet of space and provides 12,600 linear feet of shelving, enough for 75,000 volumes. The room also contains two totally new features: its own Rare Book Room, with special climate control, 1,500 square feet of space, and shelving for 25,000 volumes; and a glass-enclosed briefing room to provide seating for those using rare books, for handicapped readers, or for others with special needs.

Also within the Law Reading Room is a Microtext Reading Room that is several times larger than the Law Library's former microtext facility. Encompassing 1,000 square feet, it contains eight carrels with readers and read/printers on swivel-top tables. The walls of the room are lined with microfilm and microfiche cabinets which contain the Law Library's entire microtext collection—a vast improvement over the situation in the Jefferson Building Law Library where, due to lack of space, the microtext holdings had to be retrieved from four different locations.

The subbasement stack area in the Madison Building covers almost two acres of space, which is divided into four quadrants by fire walls. Due to the removal of shelving for oversized volumes, the original capacity of 68 linear miles in the subbasement stacks was reduced to 59.5 miles or approximately 314,000 linear feet. Even with this reduction, it is estimated that an area 80 percent larger would be required to obtain the same capacity (for almost 2.5 million volumes) using conventional shelving. The 1,500 electrically operated compact mobile units, manufactured by RHC-Spacemaster, represent the largest installation of such shelving in the world. The modules consist of an average of eleven ranges, each with its own access aisle. Each range has seven sections on each side, and every section has eight shelves. The system includes microprocessor-based control and safety devices, as well as a counter that may be used to identify the most frequently accessed parts of the collection.

Book service in the Law Library is achieved through the subbasement control room, which contains a station in the automated book conveyor system. Direct communication is provided with the Reading Room by pneumatic tube and to the four quadrants by an intercom system. Periods of dysfunctional mechanical and electrical operations have frustrated response goals for book service, although Law Library book retrieval is well within the range of the normal Library of Congress response times.

Effects of the Transition

Throughout the three-month move period, all of the Law Library's services continued in full operation. Congress, the courts, the federal agencies, and the public received answers to research and reference queries in various modes of response. Current and retrospective titles were searched for acquisitioning, and all incoming materials were processed, filed, and shelved. The indexing of foreign legislation and the publication program proceeded without interruption, and in fact the latter doubled its output.

In this transition year, the Law Library witnessed an amazing surge in the number of readers using its facilities—from 122,120 in fiscal 1980 to 179,370 in fiscal 1981. Reference service jumped by 29 percent, from 169,720 to 219,520. Telephone reference service increased 23 percent from 60,970 to 74,770. In all, the Law Library provided reference and research service on 298,910 occasions, a figure almost 27 percent higher than last year's total of 235,925. Research studies and reports totaled 2,100. Ninety-three translations were prepared, and 180 bibliographies were compiled.

SERVICES TO CONGRESS

Research Reports

Some of the subjects of congressional concern this fiscal year were recurring topics for which reports already on file in the Law Library had to be either updated or expanded to include jurisdictions not previously covered. These subjects included the legislative handling of bank secrecy, gambling, public financing of elections, campaign financing and financial disclosure, social security, unemployment benefits, ownership of domestic banks by noncitizens, mandatory use of seat belts, drunken driving, narcotics, and the often sought local content rule in the manufacture of automobiles. In addition, there were many questions on various aspects of personal status laws in foreign countries.

Extensive research was necessary in response to many congressional requests, and for these the staff prepared detailed special studies, frequently under severe time constraints. In all, 869 special studies consisting of 17,434 pages were prepared in answer to congressional inquiries, along with 54 translations (representing 131 pages, and 19 bibliographies (containing 273 entries) during the year under review.

Although the topics covered in these studies reflected the wide range of concerns typical of today's legislators, the majority related to economic, political, social, regulatory, and criminal matters, as well as public law issues. The legal solutions to various problems arrived at by the major industrial and economically developed nations of the world generated the most interest, but there was also marked curiosity regarding legal developments in the People's Republic of China.

Requests for multinational and comparative reports were numerous. Undoubtedly the most sought after topic for analysis was handgun legislation in various foreign countries. Issues relating to taxation were also frequently researched for congressional offices.

Studies prepared in the field of public law ranged from reports based on the laws of several countries to those involving a worldwide survey. Normally these reports are tailored to the individual requester and are not available for public distribution unless they have been released as Law Library publications. Some major and specific areas of interest included the following:

Consumer protection: Extent of regulation provided by consumer protection and occupational safety laws; cigarette advertising; the right to practice optometry in Europe; disposal of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes.

Crime: Bribery laws in Hispanic nations; sanctions imposed on employers of illegal aliens; penal systems; confiscation and forfeiture provisions in narcotics laws.

Government: "Whistleblower" legislation; national election laws, voting days, and voter turnout percentages; mandatory voting; location of embassy buildings in foreign capitals; policies and procedures for admitting and resettling refugees; legal and judicial systems of Latin American countries; immigration and exclusion laws; balanced budget requirements and restrictions on taxing and spending; act of state doctrine; removal of judges and the role of the ministry of justice; printing of "notched" coins and paper money.

Business and Labor: Maternity leave provisions; funding of social security programs in Europe;

export controls on hazardous materials to other countries; legally sanctioned competition in the handling and delivery of mail; bills of lading and warehouse receipt regulation; bank secrecy laws and a history of their enforcement.

Taxation: Royalty charges on oil and energy minerals. Overseas taxation of nationals; severance tax on gold production; tax systems and income tax rates; tax incentives for business; tax treatment of interest accrued on bank deposits; capital gains tax; tax incentives for preserving historic structures.

Other reports dealt with citizenship at birth, animal welfare statutes in Western Europe, freedom of information, the definition of death, human noise level limits, refugees and asylum, and fire protection laws regarding stairwells in parking garages.

Congressional inquiries often concern only the laws of one country or area of the world. Among such reports prepared for Congress this past year were the following:

British, Commonwealth, and related areas (422 reports): Banning of abortion in Australia; "blackout" periods in Canadian elections; function of Canadian Review Board in mergers; regulation in Canada affecting electricity sold in the United States; regulation of British industries; pretrial publicity in the United Kingdom; discrimination against homosexuals in employment in England; Scotland's legitimacy law; labor certification law in India; work restriction on foreigners in Bermuda; divorce laws of the Bahamas; banking laws of Montserrat.

European jurisdictions (269 reports): Statutes on lobbying activities; Swiss law of asylum; subsidized building program in West Germany; bank secrecy law in the Netherlands Antilles; Israeli law of return; use of the Ukrainian language in Russian courts.

Hispanic jurisdictions (34 reports): Child custody involving Costa Rican law; mining laws and regulations in Haiti; environmental laws of the Dominican Republic; regulation of gambling in Macao.

Far Eastern and Asian nations (91 reports): Probate, patent, religious freedom, and joint venture laws of the People's Republic of China; law of wills in Vietnam; martial laws of Taiwan; Japanese ban on direct investments in South Africa; statute of limitations in Korea for personal injury in auto accidents; the PRC's policy position regarding Taiwan.

Near Eastern and African jurisdictions (51 reports): Legal status of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon; marriage, divorce, and legitimation of children in Turkey; law on procurement of government purchases of Saudi Arabia; intestate succession in Ethiopia; criminal justice system in Kenya; import laws in Saudi Arabia; residency laws in Saudi Arabia; Egyptian law on foreign investment.

Translations

Political turmoil typically influences the number and nature of requests that the Law Library receives. During fiscal 1981, for example, the staff was called upon to verify a translation of the Iranian Civil Responsibility Law, and with the settlement in the United States of thousands of Vietnamese refugees the Law Library has witnessed an increasing number of requests from Congress for assistance in translating Vietnamese letters and legal documents. In all, fifty-four translations were prepared for Congress by the various divisions.

Reference Services

Telephone requests. Frequently, congressional questions are received and immediately answered by phone. Other inquiries can often be answered most effectively also by phone response. During the past year, telephone service to Congress increased by almost 13.5 percent, from 6,279 in 1980 to 7,120 in 1981.

Bibliographic services. The information sought by Congress on any subject may require anything from a quick-answer oral response to an in-depth research paper with a history, analysis, summary, or complete translation of the laws in question and a bibliography. On occasion congressional offices request bibliographies per se, either to aid their own staff in further research or in response to a constituent's request. In fiscal 1981 the Law Library compiled a total of nineteen bibliographies for Congress. Comprising 273 entries, these bibliographies concerned such subjects as the continental boundary between the United Kingdom and France, freedom accorded religious believers in China, ownership and access to beach property in various countries, and works

describing the legal systems of Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Other services. The Law Library's briefing program for new congressional staff is conducted by the reference staff of the American-British Law Division. Some 330 staff members from ninety-three congressional offices and thirty-four congressional committees were presented an overview of the Law Library's collection, procedures, and services during fifty-eight briefing sessions.

SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT AND OTHER NONCONGRESSIONAL USERS

Research

The Law Library answers a variety of legal research and reference requests from other federal agencies, legal scholars, the bench and bar, students, prisoners working on their own cases, the press, and the general public. Research reports prepared for governmental agencies increased by over 30 percent, from 580 (18,371 pages) to 755 (22,912 pages). Nongovernmental requests decreased from 1,060 to 673. Subjects of concern centered around private law matters and varied from statutory references to complex cases involving conflicts of law. As usual, many inquiries came from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Social Security Administration, dealing with actual cases and requiring definitive legal opinions. The most frequent areas of interest were marriage and divorce, legitimation and adoption of children, commercial and industrial regulations, professional certifications, and investment, corporation, and insurance law.

The federal and state bench most frequently sought materials on the legislative histories of certain U.S. acts. Other requests involved a bibliography on French and German property law, copies of the British contract procurement laws, a report on the Gullain-Barre Syndrome, and the administrative history behind the release form for the Swine Flu immunization program.

Reports were also prepared on the civil status of refugees from Haiti, Cuba, El Salvador, and Guatemala, requirements of financial statements in the Companies Act of Western Australia, banks and trust company regulations in the Bahamas, the law on collisions in Bangladesh, extradition law in Barbados and Ghana, common law marriage and child custody in Canada, Ontario inheritance law, confidential relationship law of the Cayman Islands, legal representation under English law, and divorce by proxy in Guyana. Additional research was requested on the Islamic divorce law in India, parental rights over illegitimate children in Trinidad and Tobago, citizenship laws in Western Samoa, Egyptian law concerning possession of ancient artifacts, the validity of customary tribal marriage and divorce in Cameroon, the analysis of the German Constitutional Court opinion on garnishment of embassy accounts, the law on advertising of alcoholic beverages in Europe, Danish inheritance and probate law, antiterrorist legislation in Thailand, concubinage under Chinese customary law, and adoption by Moslems domiciled in Burma.

In addition to congressional queries, there were many questions from other government agencies and the public concerning verification of Vietnamese documents, especially those covering academic training received in Vietnam. These had to be verified by consulting the lists published in *Công-Báo Viêt-Nam Công-Hòa,* the official gazette of the former regime.

The new Marriage Law and developments in other family-law-related matters in the People's Republic of China brought forth requests for extensive translations of recent primary materials, opinion on particular cases, and legal information of general applicability. The staff of the Far Eastern Law Division also prepared background legal materials—including a survey of recent developments in China, a summary of major legal issues there, and biographical sketches of major Chinese jurists.

Reference

The thousands of simple bibliographic or directional questions asked of the reference and legal specialist staff by readers are handled easily enough. Other questions, however, involved extended searches and compilations of information and often taxed the versatility of the staff. The following are samples of such questions asked over the past year:

Who was the first woman judge in the United States?

How many states consider cats as personal property?

How many states require a balanced budget?

What are the constitutional provisions in Peru and Ecuador on the transition from a military to a civil government?

Other questions concerned the treatment of juvenile criminals in Cuba, legal education in China, European legislation on hematology, the definition of fraud and breach of promise under Iranian law, and provisions of Soviet extradition treaties.

Telephone inquiries from governmental and private patrons increased from 54,687 to 67,675; 2,221 requests for information were handled by correspondence.

SERVICES TO THE SCHOLARLY AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

The wealth of legal resources held in the Law Library, in addition to the monumental richness of the collections available in the Library of Congress overall, attracted legal scholars, government and court officials, librarians, writers and journalists, university officials, and other national and international figures from around the world.

Among the many distinguished visitors who toured the Law Library and used its facilities were law professors from Brazil, England, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Egypt, Morocco, and South Africa. Lawyers and government attorneys from Panama, Yugoslavia, India, Ghana, Canada, Norway, and international organizations patronized the Law Library's collections.

The Attorney General of Bolivia and the general counsels from the Argentine, Mexican, and Uruguayan embassies visited the Law Library, as did the President of the Senate of Jamaica and a Member of the Australian Parliament. The Law Library was also a host to members of the Federal High Court of Nigeria, the Supreme Court of Colombia, and the Electoral Court of Ecuador. The national librarians of Japan, Hungary, and Poland visited the Law Library as well.

Special tours were arranged for over 250 law librarians during the Convention of the American Association of Law Libraries, held in Washington, D.C., from June 27 to July 2, and for librarians from the Western Council of State Libraries. Tours were also provided for groups of library science students, state and law librarians, and Library of Congress interns.

LEGAL INDEXES, PUBLICATIONS, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC TOOLS

The *Index to Latin American Legislation* (the Hispanic Legal Data Base in its automated form) covers twenty-three Latin American countries. Printed index volumes were prepared from 1950 to 1975; thereafter, entries have been input into a data bank. Full on-line retrieval is available for 1976–78; entries are in draft form for subsequent years. Card indexing continued for official gazettes of over forty countries of the Middle East, Africa, and Asia.

The Hispanic Law Division revised and upgraded the format of index cards for its thirty-year-old *Index to Latin American Periodicals.*

Research reports of general concern, special studies, bibliographic guides, and checklists are major works published by the Law Library for general distribution. A growing interest in Law Library publications was indicated by the increase in the number of publications sent upon request to congressional offices and committees and those requested by others. A total of 4,700 copies of publications were distributed, an increase of over 1,700 from the previous year.

A major reference source, *The Canon Law Collection of the Library of Congress: A General Bibliography with Selective Annotations,* compiled by Darío C. Ferreira-Ibarra, legal research assistant in the Hispanic Law Division, was published by the Library. The new bibliography, which contains over twenty-five hundred entries and has name and subject indexes, reflects the depth and breadth of the canon law holdings of the Library of Congress. The work spans almost five hundred years of publishing and includes writings in twelve ancient and modern languages.

During the year, eleven other publications were produced. The following are available upon request until the limited supply is exhausted:

Austrian Banking System Under the 1979 Statute, by Edith Palmer.

The Law of Marital Property in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, by George E. Glos.
The Judicial and Legislative Systems in India, by Krishan S. Nehra.
Presidential Proclamations Concerning Public Lands, January 24, 1791–March 19, 1936. Numerical List and Index, compiled by Anne Ashmore.
Bibliographie Fremdsprachiger Werke über das Recht der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Deutscher Teil [Bibliography of Works on the Law of the United States in Foreign Languages. German Section], by Marie-Louise Bernal and Ivan Sipkov.
The Legal Status of Aliens in Various Foreign Countries, by members of the staff.
Doing Research in Federal Transportation Law, by Charles F. Brookes and Marlene C. McGuirl.
Admissibility of Illegally Obtained Evidence: a Comparative Analysis of the Laws of England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, by Kersi B. Shroff and Stephen F. Clarke.
Gun Control Laws in Foreign Countries, by members of the staff.
The Constitutions of Thailand, by Mya Saw Shin.
Doing Research in Federal Communications Law, by John M. Howard.
Dr. Palmer received a special award from the Austrian Bankers' Association in recognition of the practical importance of her work to the Austrian economy.

A number of foreign and comparative law articles, translations, and other writings by the staff in legal and related fields appeared during the year. Marie-Louise Bernal, Edith Palmer, and Ivan Sipkov had book reviews in the *International Journal of Law Libraries*. Dr. Sipkov's article "Bulgaria: Law on Joint Ventures" appeared in the same journal, as did George Roman's "The Substantive Law of the EEC."

George E. Glos published an article entitled "Community Property in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union as Compared with Other Community Property States" in the *Review of Socialist Law*; Phuong-Khanh Nguyen's "Introduction to the 1980 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" appeared in the same journal.

The *China Law Reporter* published the second part of a study on the Joint Venture Law of the People's Republic of China by Kathryn A. Haun and Tao-tai Hsia, as well as two translations by Jeanette Pinard of Chinese materials on the Chinese International Law Association and new Chinese legal periodicals.

Vittorfranco S. Pisano published two monographs—*The Structure and Dynamics of Italian Terrorism* and *Communist Bloc Covert Action: the Italian Case*—as well as an article entitled "Spain Faces the Extremists" in the *TVI Journal*.

Exhibits

"The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress," an exhibit prepared by the European Law Division and mounted by the Exhibits Office in the Madison Law Library Reading Room, featured several rare items, including French and Canadian codes as well as three maps borrowed from the Geography and Map Division.

The annual Law Library exhibit booth at the convention of the American Association of Law Libraries attracted much attention. Those who staffed the booth answered many questions about the Library and distributed numerous Law Library research publications to interested law librarians.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

As the national legal center responsible for law research and exposition for Congress and the federal government, the Law Library strives to maintain adequate, universal legal literature, in current form. Toward that end, the legal specialist staff must monitor the comprehensive Library of Congress legal acquisitions programs, review holdings to make recommendations regarding the purchase of volumes to fill gaps in essential collections, and maintain a systematic program to update material, among other duties. The collection received an extensive premove review for development and preservation purposes. Integration of the scattered elements of the collection into one orderly sequence represented a major feat and had a beneficial effect on reference and loan services, divisional functions, and the centralization efforts of the Law Library's Processing Section.

A total of 138,217 volumes were added to the permanent collection. Some 20,020 were classed in K, 15,135 were classed in "Law," and 103,062 were transferred from J1–9, JX1–1299, the Hebrew-language Israeli law collection, and

the daily edition of the *Congressional Record*. With the discarding of 6,945 volumes, the net increase was 131,272 volumes. Thus the total number of bound volumes in the custody of the Law Library amounted to 1,650,802.

The increase of 3,412 microfilm reels (295 titles) brought the total holdings to 23,972 reels. The addition of 54,417 (25 titles) of microfiche brought that collection's total to 508,337.

In addition to the currently acquired 20,020 volumes classed in class K as received, only 9,015 volumes (208 titles) of retrospective holdings classed "Law" were reclassed in class KF by the Processing Services Class K Project.

Selection and Acquisition

Enrichment of the collection continued through the purchase of current and retrospective items, although this effort is hampered more and more each year due to a decreasing budget and rising book prices.

Recommending officers, in order to acquire missing items and ensure receipt of currently published ones, scanned 4,920 lists and separate offers during fiscal 1981. Of these, 10,100 were searched, and 4,100 of those searched were recommended for purchase.

The total number of items received in the Law Library amounted to 2,104,800. This figure includes not only volumes and pamphlets, but serial pieces, U.S. bills and resolutions, official gazette issues, records and briefs, loose-leaf service inserts, and pocket parts. Although some of these items are merely one page, each nevertheless requires individual handling, be it filing, labeling and shelving, or transmittal to another area of the Library for further disposition.

The receipt of records and briefs from currently docketed cases before the U.S. Supreme Court totaled 6,261. U.S. Court of Appeals briefs were received from the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, and D.C. Circuits, totaling 2,292. In addition, 2,170 microfiche copies were received from the 2d Circuit. A backup set of microfiche copies of all docketed cases in the current term before the U.S. Supreme Court is also maintained, with a total of 4,100 microfiche added.

Outstanding New Acquisitions

Important publications obtained during the year from the People's Republic of China included *Lectures on Criminal Law*, a collection of public security laws from 1950 to 1979, and the PRC's first legal dictionary, *Faxue Cidian*. Also obtained were nineteen North Korean book and periodical titles published before the Korean War and subsequently captured by the U.S. Army.

Other rare items purchased over the year included:

Angelo degli Ubaldi (c. 1328–1407), *Super Prima Infortiati* and *Super Secunda Infortiati* (Venice: B. de Toris, 1504). Two parts in one, an extremely rare item, printed in double columns, with side notes in the margins, titles, and printer's device in red.

Francisco de Amaya, *Observationum juris libri tres* (Geneva: apud Johannem de la Planche, 1633). The last edition of this work revised by the author.

Svod zakonopolozhenie o preimusschestvach sluzhby ofitserskich i klassnych chinov v voennoe vremia, 2d ed. (Ekaterinordar, 1918). This is an extremely rare item containing the Code of Law for officers in active service and civil servants of the Denikin Army during the Russian Civil War.

Organizztion and Maintenance of the Collection

Reorganization of the collection according to the class K arrangement in an area four floors from the Law Library Reading Room and staff quarters brought about numerous changes in Law Library procedures and maintenance operations:

☐ In December 1980, all stack support personnel were placed in the reorganized Stack Services and Collections Maintenance Unit of the Processing Section, which, with twenty-six full-time positions, became the largest component of the Law Library. This consolidation reflected that of the collection, now available for service on evenings and weekends in its entirety and retrievable through one source.

☐ Due to the sensitive nature of the movable compact shelving, the Law collection was declared a limited-access area. User orientation sessions were conducted by Law Library staff for

almost five hundred Library of Congress personnel, who were given special-access passes after completion of the training.

☐ As a result of shelving the subbasement collection in class K order, processing activities became more centralized in the Processing Section. In-process files for new acquisitions, the Law shelflist, and all divisional shelflists were centralized and reshifted to reflect the new arrangements in 540 drawers.

☐ The collection was enhanced by the addition of 103,062 volumes, transferred from the Library of Congress collections, consisting of: 73,800 volumes of official gazettes (J1–9), 24,000 volumes of international law (JX1–1299), 3,810 volumes of Israeli Hebrew-language legal materials, and 1,452 volumes of the daily edition of the *Congressional Record*.

☐ Several areas of the collection were reshelflisted in order to accommodate books previously classed as Law to the appropriate class K arrangement. This totaled almost 2,500 volumes of foreign trials, bar association reports, and war crime material.

In November 1980 the Subject Cataloging Division of Processing Services began classifying current books on the law of Germany and West Germany (KK) and East Germany (KKA) according to recently completed schedules. Some 868 volumes had been classed by these schedules at the close of the fiscal year.

A total of 43,730 shelves were read, (more than double the total for last year), 696,700 pieces and volumes were shelved (a 30 percent increase), and 1,822,860 loose-leaf inserts and 27,650 pocket parts were filed (29 percent more than last year).

With the move to the Madison Building, there was a spectacular increase in the number of books circulated to readers. An unprecedented 759,400 items were circulated (up from 366,100 in fiscal 1980). In addition, the number of items sent to the Photoduplication Service for outside photoduplication requests doubled, from 766 to 1,533.

Preservation

A total of 7,440 volumes—including monographs, serials, and briefs—were bound during the year, and 452 volumes were rebound.

The remainder of the original prints of the U.S. Session Laws, a four-year project involving extensive treatment and rebinding for nearly 400 volumes, was completed and returned from the Preservation Office.

The Law Library prepared 259 volumes of *Great Britain. Laws, Statutes, etc. Local, Personal and Private Acts*, 1888–1977, for microfilming by the Preservation Office.

PERSONNEL

Among the year's most significant staff-related events in the Law Library was the final approval given by the Office of Personnel Management in April to the Foreign Law Specialist-single agency series definition. Previously classified as "Law Librarians" in the 1410 series, the legal specialists in the Law Library have now been placed in a category (the 095 series) created especially for them to define the unique functions of their positions.

The Law Library of Congress United Association of Employees (LLCUNAE) resumed contract negotiations in November, when it submitted a collective bargaining agreement counterproposal. Management appointed a negotiating team which met several times to develop counterproposals.

The total number of full-time staff members for the entire Law Library remained unchanged at ninety-five.

Recruitment and Staffing

Recruitment of foreign legal specialists continued to be a difficult problem, although the comprehensive recruitment program begun last year was successful. Three vacancies—for Iranian, Hispanic, and Yugoslav legal specialist positions—were filled.

Rita A. Harrison, head of the Processing Section, retired at the end of December 1980 after thirty-five years of federal service, with twelve years in the Law Library and seven years as section head. Rose Marie Clemandot, formerly assistant head of the Shelflisting Section in Processing Services, was appointed head of the

Law Library's Processing Section in May 1981.

Training

A total of twenty-nine employees spent 1,712 hours in training and development. Twenty-one employees spent 471 hours in service courses covering such subjects as cataloging rules, communications and interviewing techniques, and legal research.

Seven staff members completed job training courses totaling 1,169 hours, studying such subjects as law, business, law librarianship, library science, and orientation and mobility training.

One employee took two courses (72 hours) in library science under the Affirmative Action Fellowship Program.

Professional Activities and Achievements

In addition to the achievements mentioned above, staff members also actively participated in professional organizations by serving on boards and committees, attending meetings, and participating in panel discussions and programs. Several pursued continuing activities such as lecturing in universities and serving as consultants, while others acted as liaisons for visitors from abroad. Drs. Pisano and Radvanyi were interviewed on radio broadcasts on the BBC and WRC, respectively. Drs. Sipkov and Hsia served in editorial positions on the *International Journal of Law Libraries* and the *China Law Reporter*, respectively. Many members of the staff served on Library working groups, committees, and programs.

7

Copyright Office

During fiscal 1981 the Copyright Office began to reach out to the greater copyright community through a variety of new means. The office also began to examine its own operations and its place in the world of intellectual property. These activities are particularly appropriate following, as they do, the enactment of a new copyright law, reorganization of the Copyright Office staff, appointment of a new Register of Copyrights, and the return of the office to Capitol Hill, all within the last few years.

Copyright Advisory Committee

Early in 1981 the Register of Copyrights, David Ladd, established, with the approval of the Librarian of Congress, Daniel J. Boorstin, a Copyright Advisory Committee. The principal function of this committee is to advise the Register on matters calling for consultation with copyright experts outside the Copyright Office. At the request of the Register, the committee will assist the office on matters relating to the administration of the U.S. copyright law, international copyright issues, the operations of the office, and related subjects. Those named to the committee, all prominent members of the copyright community, are: Eugene N. Aleinikoff, Jon A. Baumgarten, E. Fulton Brylawski, Leonard Feist, David Goldberg, Morton David Goldberg, Jack C. Goldstein, Alan J. Hartnick, Harry G. Henn, Walter J. Josiah, Irwin Karp, Dan Lacy, Alan Latman, Bella L. Linden, Paul Marks, John A. Marshall, Ernest S. Meyers, Melville B. Nimmer, Harry R. Olsson, E. Gabriel Perle, Barbara Ringer, Harry N. Rosenfield, Stanley Rothenberg, Robert Wedgeworth, and Theodora Zavin.

The first meeting of the committee was convened by the Register on April 13, 1981, in New York City. A number of the principal copyright issues of present concern were discussed.

150th Anniversary of Music Copyright in America

Musical compositions were specifically brought under copyright protection by the first general revision of the U.S. copyright law, which took effect February 3, 1831. The 150th anniversary of this enactment was celebrated in the Library of Congress with an evening reception in the atrium of the James Madison Memorial Building on February 3, 1981, immediately followed by a concert in the Coolidge Auditorium featuring nineteenth-century American popular music. Those attending this event, which was cosponsored by the National Music Publishers Association, included a number of well-known American composers and lyricists, senior legislators and government officials, and leaders in the entertainment and arts communities.

In addition, on February 10, 1981, the National Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mstislav Rostropovich, dedicated to this anniversary a concert at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts entitled "America's Romantic Heritage." The concert was recorded and subsequently broadcast over National Public Radio, together with an interview of the Register of Copyrights by Martin Bookspan of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, the organization whose funding made possible the broadcast of the concert.

This anniversary was also celebrated elsewhere with special events and with proclamations by the mayors of New York, Los Angeles, and Nashville.

Copyright Office Officials Visit the People's Republic of China

In June 1981 an official U.S. delegation visited the People's Republic of China to discuss copyright issues of concern to both countries. The delegation consisted of the Register of Copyrights; Harvey Winter, Director of the Office of Business Practices, Department of State; Dorothy Schrader, General Counsel, Copyright Office; and Lewis Flacks, International Copyright Officer, Copyright Office. The purposes of the mission were to present lectures in Beijing and Shanghai on American copyright law (at the request of the Publishers Association of China) and to learn the status of Chinese preparation for the adoption of a domestic copyright law and for the establishment, on the basis of such a law, of copyright relations with the United States pursuant to mutual obligations assumed by both countries under the 1979 Bilateral Trade Agreement. Considerable interest was manifested in the lectures, and a clear resolve was apparent on the part of Chinese officials to adopt a copyright law.

Cost-Benefit Analysis of U.S. Copyright Formalities

The question of the value of copyright formalities has long been discussed. What are called formalities are conditions imposed, in the public interest, by the copyright law as prerequisites to the acquisition or exercise of rights or remedies against copyright infringement. The most important formalities under the U.S. copyright law are the provisions for notice of copyright on published works, for registration of copyright claims, and for recordation of copyright transfers.

In March 1981, in oversight hearings before the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice of the House Judiciary Committee, chaired by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier, the Register of Copyrights proposed a study to evaluate the costs and benefits of the copyright formalities which are a part of the present U.S. copyright system and to compare transactions under that system with those occurring in countries whose copyright systems have fewer or no formalities.

In September 1981, the Register announced that the Library of Congress had awarded to King Research, Inc., a contract to design a conceptual framework for such a study, to proceed with a pilot study of particular U.S. industries which rely on copyright protection, and to compare data developed from both the framework and the pilot study with similar data collected in certain other countries. A completed report is to be delivered to the Copyright Office by January 1, 1984.

General Accounting Office Study

The Copyright Office is also cooperating in a study of its operations currently being made by the General Accounting Office. This study, which was requested by the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice of the House Judiciary Committee, has been undertaken primarily to analyze the organizational structure of the Copyright Office, the efficiency of its workflow, and its productivity. The study is expected to focus on the line operations of the office, its productivity in general, and the gains made since the new copyright law took effect.

WORKLOAD AND PRODUCTION

Registrations attained an all-time high in fiscal 1981—a total of 471,178, as compared to 464,743 in fiscal 1980. This increase was

apparent in the totals both for original registrations of unpublished works and for renewal registrations: 148,072 unpublished (138,618 in 1980) and 34,243 renewals (32,982 in 1980). But original registrations for published works decreased slightly, the total being 288,863 in 1981 as compared to 293,143 in 1980. Total earned fees were also at an all-time high: $4,835,160.10.

General Operations

The six divisions of the Copyright Office perform its major line functions. During the year the staffs of all the divisions concentrated on accelerating the flow of work while at the same time improving its quality. These efforts were largely successful, despite the virtual elimination of overtime and other budgetary constrictions. Set forth below are some of the notable special events and achievements in each division.

Acquisitions and Processing Division

One of the functions of the Acquisitions and Processing Division is to obtain, through enforcement of the mandatory deposit provision of the copyright law, works published in the United States with notice of copyright, the purpose of this provision being to enrich the collections of the Library of Congress. By working in close cooperation with other departments of the Library and by initiating demands for deposit in appropriate cases, the division acquired thereby materials valued at more than $800,000 for the Library during fiscal year 1981.

Examining Division

The Examining Division is charged with the task of determining whether or not the registration requirements of the law have been met. At present some 25 percent of the incoming claims are not acceptable as initially submitted, and in these cases it is necessary for the examiner to communicate with the applicant. To deal in a more expeditious manner with those cases where the applicant can readily correct the difficulty preventing registration, the Examining Division has in an increasing number of cases telephoned the applicant in order to make registration without correspondence. This program has not only benefited the office by helping it to remain more nearly current but has also met with general approval by applicants.

Another important step by the Examining Division has been the attempt to deal more meaningfully with applications for the registration of computer programs. To this end, lectures and discussion sessions have been arranged for the examining staff by computer experts, both from within the Copyright Office and from the private sector.

Cataloging Division

The Cataloging Division continued to cope with a heavy workload and to prepare for publication of forthcoming issues of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* in the form of microfiche. While the Cataloging Division continues to prepare for the adoption of the new *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, implementation has been postponed until a later date.

Information and Reference Division

One of the most important functions of this division is the maintenance of the Public Information Office, where members of the public may come to file materials in person or to obtain general information about copyright. During fiscal 1981, a total of 9,855 persons visited this facility. This 30 percent increase over the previous year is attributable to the return, shortly before the beginning of fiscal 1981, of the Copyright Office to Capitol Hill from its previous location in Arlington, Virginia.

Records Management Division

During fiscal 1981 the Copyright Office Collections, consisting of some six million copyright desposits under the jurisdiction of the Records Management Division, were transported from the Library's Pickett Street Annex in Virginia to a new storage center in Landover, Maryland. Preparations were also being made for the microfilming of sheet music deposited for copy-

right registration since 1870. This extensive undertaking will be accomplished in cooperation with the Music Division of the Library of Congress. In general, the volume of work completed by the division increased during the year. Noteworthy was the increase in the number of catalog cards filed, from 1,650,000 in 1980 to 1,850,000 in 1981.

Licensing Division

The Licensing Division deals principally with payments made to the Copyright Office under the compulsory licensing provisions of the copyright law relating to coin-operated phonorecord players (jukeboxes) and cable television systems. This year the operations of the division have been affected by the fact that new royalty rates established by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal for both jukeboxes and cable systems have been challenged in litigation which is still pending. The result is that the division must operate much as in the past but have contingency plans ready for implementation when the court cases are finally decided.

Of particular interest in connection with operations under the jukebox provision is the fact that, for the third consecutive year, the number of licensed boxes has declined. In calendar 1978, the first year under this provision, 144,365 machines were licensed; in 1979, the number was 134,026; and, in 1980, the total was 129,073. The current financial statement of the Licensing Division with respect to the compulsory license for jukeboxes is appended to this report.

In the January–June 1981 accounting period, more than $11 million was deposited in the Copyright Office under the cable TV provision, a larger sum than in any earlier six-month period. The most recent financial statement concerning royalty fees paid by cable systems is included at the end of this report.

Automation

During the year the installation of the automated Correspondence Management System (CMS) for the Copyright Office was completed. In addition, the second phase of the Copyright In-Process System (COINS II), which tracks accounting transactions, went on-line in February 1981, and progress was made on the third phase (COINS III), which will provide a history of each registration and permit an analysis of workflow patterns within the office. Moreover, work continued on the development of the Copyright Office History Monograph (COHM) File, as an automated retrieval system for a segment of the Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS), in which all registrations and certain other data are recorded.

Compendium of Copyright Office Practices

The Copyright Office has inaugurated a program to develop and publish a new *Compendium of Copyright Office Practices* to reflect the examining and related practices of the office under the new copyright law. A compendium of practices under the previous law already exists and still applies to cases governed by its terms. It is an administrative manual, with an index, for the guidance of the staff in making registrations and doing related work. The existing compendium, now called *Compendium I*, will be retained. The new one, to be called *Compendium II*, will govern in matters arising under the new law. The public will be invited to comment on the contents of the new compendium before it is issued. Current plans call for it to be published in loose-leaf form to facilitate updating and to be sold by the Government Printing Office as a priced publication.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

A number of special activities also occupied the Copyright Office during the year.

The Manufacturing Clause

The so-called manufacturing clause, which has been a feature of American copyright law since 1891, provides in its present form that certain nondramatic literary works by U.S. citizens or domiciliaries must be manufactured in the United States or Canada in order to enjoy full copyright protection. Pursuant to the terms of the present statute, this provision will expire on July 1, 1982, unless the law is amended. At the request of Congress, the Copyright Office has completed a report on this provision. The con-

clusion stated by the report is that the manufacturing clause is a barrier to free trade, that it should not be a condition of copyright, that it is alien to the purposes of copyright law, and that the provision should be allowed to expire. The report also expressed the view that other remedies, such as subsidies, duties, import quotas, or tax credits, would be more appropriate to provide any needed protection for the U.S. printing industry. In studying this problem, the Copyright Office held meetings and hearings to solicit the views of the printing industry and the affected labor unions as well as those of authors and publishers. In addition, the office was aided in its consideration of the issues by the Library's Congressional Research Service and the Department of Commerce.

The question whether or not the manufacturing clause will be permitted to expire is raised by H.R. 3940, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Rep. John M. Ashbrook. This bill would amend the copyright law by removing the July 1, 1982, expiration date. The fiscal year closed without any further legislative activity on the provision.

Off-the-Air Taping for Educational Uses

In 1979 the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberities, and the Administration of Justice formed an ad hoc committee of interested persons from among educators, copyright owner interests, public broadcasters, and artists' guilds to go forward with discussions of possible guidelines on educational fair use of broadcast audiovisual works. Anthony P. Harrison, assistant register of copyrights, has aided in the work of the group. After numerous meetings, guidelines have now been produced whose central features are: (1) that off-air recordings can only be made at the request of, and can only be used by, an individual teacher and cannot be regularly recorded in anticipation of requests; (2) that there will be a fair-use preview period during which there can be a limited number of actual classroom uses, with additional time for use by the teacher to evaluate whether or not to add the program to the curriculum; and (3) that, at the end of the preview period, the tape must be erased unless permission of the copyright owner is obtained for longer retention.

In a 1978 court case involving off-air taping for educational use, *Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corp. v. Crooks*, 447 F. Supp. 243 (W.D.N.Y.), plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction was granted, the court stating that the scope of the activities of the defendants was difficult to reconcile with their claim of fair use, since the case did not involve an isolated instance of a teacher copying copyrighted material for classroom use but rather concerned a highly organized and systematic program for reproducing videotapes on a massive scale. This case is now moving toward a decision on the merits and may offer additional light on the question of fair use in this context.

Section 108(i) Report

Work continued during 1981 in preparation for the Copyright Office report on library photocopying and related activities, to be submitted to the Congress at the beginning of 1983 as required by section 108(i) of the new copyright statute. Several meetings were held with members of the advisory committee established in 1978 to aid the Register of Copyrights in connection with plans for this review. At two of these meetings a representative of King Research, Inc., the firm which received the contract to collect and evaluate data for this study, discussed its survey work. Also, the final in a series of regional hearings was held in New York City on January 28 and 29, 1981. Since that time a number of written comments have been received which have amplified the record created at the several hearings.

By the end of fiscal 1981 the work under the King contract was largely completed. Four surveys were carried out: two of libraries, one of them involving detailed questionnaires which were filled out by librarians and the other involving the keeping of rather extensive logs of photocopying transactions; one of library patrons; and one of publishers. Data from these surveys will be made available to the Copyright Office in December 1981. The final King report, due in March 1982, should provide quantitative information to complement the testimony and submissions presented at the hearings.

These two sources of information should contribute substantially to the Copyright Office report.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE REGULATIONS

Fiscal 1981 proved to be an active year within the Copyright Office for refinement of the office's statutory responsibilities through regulations. Many of the office's actions amended previously issued regulations in the light of further experience and changed circumstances. Other regulations were issued in final form for the first time during fiscal 1981.

Section 111 of the law prescribes conditions under which cable systems may obtain a compulsory license to retransmit copyrighted works. One of the conditions is the semiannual filing by cable systems of Statements of Account. Final regulations concerning Statement of Account submissions were issued during fiscal 1978 and revised in fiscal 1980. On July 28, 1981, the Copyright Office held a public hearing with representatives of the cable television and program supply industries to assist the office in considering alternatives, formulating tentative regulations to be issued later as proposed rules, and proposing revisions to the Statement of Account forms relating to computation of distant signal equivalents, logging of programming carried on a part-time basis, calculation of "basic service" gross receipts, identification and monitoring of FM radio signals carried on an "all-band" basis, specification of carriage of "local" television stations, and computation of royalties on Statement of Account form CS/SA–2.

The regulation implementing section 115, which provides for a compulsory license for making and distributing phonorecords, proved to be one of the most controversial regulations the Copyright Office was called upon to prepare. The compulsory license permits the use of a nondramatic musical work for this purpose without the consent of the copyright owner if certain conditions are met and royalties paid. Section 115 directs the Copyright Office to issue regulations governing the content and filing of certain notices and statements of account under the section. Interim regulations were issued during fiscal 1978. On December 29, 1980, the Copyright Office issued final regulations intended to make the compulsory license workable while at the same time ensuring that copyright owners receive full and prompt payment for all phonorecords that are made and distributed under the license.

Section 410 of the law provides that the Register will determine whether or not the material deposited for registration constitutes "copyrightable subject matter"; if it does not, registration is to be refused. The Copyright Office held a public hearing during fiscal 1980 for the purpose of eliciting comments, views, and information to assist in drafting regulations governing policies and practices relating to the registration of the graphic elements involved in the design of books and other printed publications. A review of the relevant written comments and oral testimony led the office to conclude that much of the protection being sought for such works can be secured under current regulations and practices. Accordingly, the Copyright Office advised the public on June 10, 1981, that it was terminating its proposed rulemaking on the subject.

Paragraph (b) of section 411 of the copyright law provides for the service of advance notices of potential infringement for the purpose of preventing the unauthorized use of certain works that are being transmitted live at the same time that they are being fixed in tangible form for the first time. On May 29, 1981, the Copyright Office issued a final regulation governing the content and manner of service of the advanced notices.

Section 601(b)(2) of the copyright law permits the importation, under certain conditions, of 2,000 copies of copyrighted English-language nondramatic literary works by U.S. citizens or domiciliaries manufactured outside of the United States or Canada that otherwise would be excluded from importation under the manufacturing clause. One of the conditions under the provision is that the importer must present to the U.S. Customs Service an import statement issued by the Copyright Office. The office published an interim regulation during fiscal 1978 establishing requirements governing the issuance of such import statements. A final regulation on this matter was published during fiscal 1981.

The Copyright Office took two actions during fiscal 1981 relating to registration fees. Under section 708(c) of the copyright law, the Register is authorized to deduct all or any part of the registration fee otherwise prescribed by section 708, to cover the administrative costs of processing a refusal to register a claim to copyright. The Copyright Office issued an amendment to the regulations during fiscal 1981 with respect to

this provision permitting the office to retain fees submitted for registration in cases where an application is rejected. The amendment also provides that in cases of a mistaken or excess payment, refunds in the amount of five dollars or less will be made only on specific request.

The Copyright Office ordinarily examines claims to copyright and issues certificates of registration before any check received in payment of the statutory registration fee is returned as uncollectible. It had been the practice of the Copyright Office in cases where a check was returned as uncollectible to correspond with the remitter and request payment of the fee. If the fee had not been paid after several requests for payment had been sent, the office would then cancel the registration. A policy decision was announced during fiscal 1981 altering this practice so that when a check sent in payment of a fee is returned as uncollectible, any completed registrations for which the check was received will be immediately canceled. The remitter will be notified of the dishonored check and of the cancellation action and will be asked to return the certificate of registration.

Finally, the Copyright Office during fiscal 1981 adopted regulations removing or amending, as no longer applicable or as obsolete, certain portions of the Copyright Office Regulations. Thus, a section stating the prices for parts of the Catalog of Copyright Entries was deleted, since that information is no longer correct; a section dealing with catalog cards to be submitted in certain cases by the copyright claimant was deleted, since the requirement is not applicable under the new copyright law; a provision for a fee to be charged for the recordation of certain agreements between copyright owners and public broadcasting entities was removed, since it is no longer possible to record agreements of the kind in question; the section dealing with the recordation of notices of use was dropped, since the new law does not call for the recordation of notices of use; a section of the Copyright Office Regulations was amended to make clear that ad interim registrations are not possible under the new law; another section was amended to specify that the copyright notice provisions based on the copyright law of 1909, as amended, apply only to works published before January 1, 1978; and a section was amended to eliminate reference to certain classes of works established under the old law, since the new statute provides a new system of classification.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Fiscal 1981 marked a year of substantial congressional activity in the copyright field. While several proposals involved matters that might be considered part of the unfinished business of copyright revision, others reflect new concerns emanating from experience under the new law.

Copyright Protection for Computer Software

The issue of liability for computer uses of copyrighted works was not resolved before passage of the new copyright law in 1976. Congress therefore directed the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) to study the emerging patterns in the computer field and, based on their findings, recommend definitive copyright provisions to deal with the situation. In the interim, section 117 of the statute made clear that rights existing under the act of 1909 were not to be cut off, nor were there created any new rights that might have been denied under the 1909 act or under applicable common law principles. On July 31, 1978, CONTU issued its final report, which included proposals to amend the copyright law. Certain of CONTU's proposals were incorporated into H.R. 6934, 96th Congress, 2d Session (1980), entitled the "Computer Software Copyright Act of 1980," introduced by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier. The provisions of H.R. 6934 were merged with H.R. 6933, 96th Congress, 2d Session (1980) (section 10 of the later bill) before its passage by the House of Representatives and the Senate in November 1980. On December 12, 1980, President Carter signed the bill into law. Section 10 of the act amends section 101 of the copyright law to add a specific definition of "computer programs" and amends section 117 to provide authorization for making copies or adaptations of computer programs in limited cases and under certain conditions. The amendment also provides that:

> Any exact copies prepared in accordance with the provisions of this section [117] may be leased, sold, or otherwise trans-

ferred, along with the copy from which such copies were prepared, only as part of the lease, sale, or other transfer of all rights in the program. Adaptations so prepared may be transferred only with the authorization of the copyright owner.

Performance Royalty for Sound Recordings

One area of unfinished copyright revision business concerns the scope of rights in sound recordings. Attention during the last phase of the effort to revise the 1909 act focused on proposals for establishing a limited performance right for sound recordings in the form of a compulsory license, with payments to performers and producers of copyrighted sound recordings. Congress decided, however, that the problem required further study and deferred consideration of the matter.

Congressional momentum toward performance rights legislation for sound recordings continued in the first session of the 97th Congress with the introduction of H.R. 1805, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), by Rep. George E. Danielson. The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice held public hearings on this subject on June 10 and July 22, 1981. The Register of Copyrights testified on the latter date in support of a performance right for sound recordings under a compulsory license. The Register expressed the hope that voluntary licensing organizations could ultimately be employed to assume the collection and distribution functions.

Protection of Ornamental Designs

Another piece of unfinished copyright revision business concerns proposed legislation for the protection of ornamental designs of useful articles. The current effort to enact such a bill began with the introduction of a design protection measure in 1957. A design bill was reported as title II of the general revision bill, S. 22, 94th Congress, 1st Session, and passed by the Senate in 1975. Ultimately, however, the design provisions were deleted before passage of the final conference version of the bill, since the unresolved issues they raised might have caused further delay in acceptance of basic copyright reform. Congressional interest in protection for ornamental designs continued in fiscal 1981 with the introduction of H.R. 20, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), by Rep. Tom Railsback. With a few exceptions, the bill is patterned after the design protection provisions of S. 22 as passed by the Senate in 1975.

Cable Television

Section 111 of the statute provides a compulsory licensing mechanism covering certain secondary transmissions made by cable television systems. The effectiveness of and need for this provision were examined during fiscal 1981 by both houses of Congress. On April 29 and July 29, 1981, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary held public hearings relating to this issue. The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice held eight days of public hearings between May 14 and July 22, 1981, to study the issue in general and consider three bills: H.R. 3560, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier; and H.R. 3528, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), and H.R. 3844, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), both introduced by Rep. Barney Frank. H.R. 3560 would amend section 111 to provide greater protection for program suppliers while at the same time ensuring continued cable access to broadcast signals through compulsory licensing. Both H.R. 3528 and H.R. 3844 would, in general, amend section 111 to eliminate the compulsory license for secondary transmission by cable television systems of distant, non-network programming and replace it with full liability. On April 29 and July 22, 1981, the Register of Copyrights testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Judiciary Subcommittee, respectively, and suggested that Congress amend section 111 to:

1. Eliminate the section 111 compulsory license for secondary transmission by cable systems;

2. Exempt from copyright liability the simultaneous secondary transmission by cable systems of signals containing network programming only to the extent necessary to assure a full complement of network signals in markets that lack one or more of the three national television networks.

3. Exempt from copyright liability the simultaneous secondary transmission of local signals by cable systems;

4. Clarify the present section 111(a)(3) exemption to make clear that the activities of satellite resale carriers are subject to full copyright liability; and

5. Provide for a transition period during which the present section 111 would remain in effect.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee is expected to mark up these three bills at a later date.

Increased Penalties for Piracy and Counterfeiting

Several bills were introduced in Congress proposing to strengthen the laws against record, tape, and film piracy and counterfeiting. Among these, H.R. 8285, 96th Congress, 2d Session (1980), introduced by Rep. Robert F. Drinan, would amend titles 17 and 18 of the United States Code to raise the penalties for criminal copyright infringement presently provided for in section 506(a) of the copyright law. The 96th Congress ended without any further consideration of the matter. However, activity increased in 1981 with the introduction of S. 691, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Sen. Strom Thurmond, and H.R. 3530, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Rep. Barney Frank. Both of these bills are patterned after H.R. 8285. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary held a public hearing on the subject in June 1981. This hearing was followed by public hearings before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice on July 8 and 22, 1981. As part of these hearings the Register of Copyrights testified generally in support of the legislation. The House Judiciary Subcommittee is expected to mark up H.R. 3530 early in fiscal 1982.

Exemptions of Certain Performances and Displays

Several bills were introduced in the Senate and the House seeking to broaden three exemptions found in section 110 of the copyright statute: S. 603, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Sens. Edward Zorinsky, Strom Thurmond, Dennis DeConcini, Thad Cochran, Alan K. Simpson, and John Melcher, and H.R. 2108, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Rep. Brian J. Donnelly, would amend section 110 by adding a new subsection which would exempt nonprofit veterans' and fraternal organizations from performance royalties for the performance of nondramatic literary works and musical works in the course of their activities; H.R. 2108 would also expand the educational exemption found in section 110(1) of the law by exempting profit-making educational institutions, in addition to currently exempting nonprofit educational institutions, from copyright liability for certain performances or displays of copyrighted works by instructors or pupils in the course of face-to-face teaching activities. H.R. 2007, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Rep. C. W. Bill Young, and H.R. 3408, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Rep. Eugene Johnston also would amend section 110 by adding a new subsection which would exempt nonprofit veterans' and fraternal organizations from certain performance royalties. These two bills limit the exemption, however, to performance of musical works in the course of their activities.

Two other bills, H.R. 2006, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), and H.R. 3392, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), both introduced by Rep. C. W. Bill Young, would broaden the exemptions in subsections (1), (3), and (4) of section 110 with respect to performances by educational institutions, religious organizations, and nonprofit organizations in general. The former bill also would limit the exercise of exclusive rights in copyrighted works by copyright owners under section 106 to "for-profit" uses.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice conducted public hearings on this issue on May 28 and July 22, 1981. The Register of Copyrights testified on the latter date in opposition to any change in section 110. Fiscal 1981 ended without any further consideration of these bills.

Rights of Artists

A bill to create an American version of the European concept of the "droit moral," H.R. 2908,

97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), was introduced by Rep. Barney Frank. This bill, which is patterned after similar bills, H.R. 288, 96th Congress, 1st Session (1979), and H.R. 8261, 95th Congress, 1st Session (1977), both introduced by Rep. Robert F. Drinan, reflects the growing concern among artists and their representatives over protection of the moral right in their works. The purpose of the bill is to secure the right of artists of pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works to prevent their distortion, mutilation, alteration, or destruction. The legislation also seeks to protect the honor and reputation of artists in relation to their works.

Concern for the rights of artists also has been evidenced in the Oregon state senate. Senate Bill No. 729 (1981) would give an employee the right to copyright or patent any design he or she created during his or her employment. Senate Bill No. 730 (1981) would reserve the reproduction rights to authors of fine art works despite a sale or other transfer of the original work. It would also reserve to authors of other works, including motion pictures and pictorial works, the title to the physical works after the author has transferred any right of performance or reproduction. Both of these bills are sponsored by the Oregon State Senate Committee on Trade and Economic Development.

Other Legislative Activities

Several bills were introduced in Congress proposing tax incentives in the fields of the arts and humanities. H.R. 148, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Rep. William M. Brodhead, and H.R. 444, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Rep. Frederick W. Richmond, would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove certain limitations with respect to charitable deductions of literary, musical, or artistic compositions.

Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan introduced three bills concerning tax treatment of copyrighted works: S. 3175, 96th Congress, 2nd Session (1980), and S. 851, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount that an artist may deduct when contributing an artistic composition to charity; S. 852, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), would provide a tax credit for certain contributions of literary, musical, or artistic compositions to certain organizations or to government agencies.

A bill introduced by Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr., H.R. 4441, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), would amend the copyright statute to provide for a filing fee in lieu of a registration fee for original, supplementary, and renewal copyright claims. Section 708 of the copyright law would be changed to allow the Copyright Office to retain the fee submitted on filing each application for registration under sections 408 and 304(a) in cases where registration is not made.

JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Cases selected for inclusion in this year's report come from four broad categories. First, the most important infringement case in several years, *Universal City Studios, Inc. v. Sony Corp. of America*, 659 F.2d 963 (9th Cir. 1981), although decided shortly after the close of fiscal 1981, is included here because of its great significance. Several other cases construe provisions of the 1976 Copyright Act for the first time. Another group of cases deal with the issues relating to the scope of copyright in computer programs, particularly when such programs are embodied in semiconductor chips. Finally, several cases construe Copyright Office regulations and practices, including two cases in which the Register of Copyrights was a party.

In the *Sony* case, decided on October 19, 1981, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that home videotaping of television programs was an infringement of copyright because it was neither fair use nor outside the scope of 17 U.S.C. 106(1), which gives copyright owners the power to control most reproductions of their works. In so doing, the court reversed the decision below, 480 F. Supp. 429 (C.D. Cal. 1979), which had held that home videotaping, at least with respect to works broadcast without charge to viewers, was not an infringement.

The appellate opinion, rather than ordering a specific remedy, remanded the case to the trial court for that purpose. Although it left open the possibility that an injunction against further sales of videotape recorders might be ordered (the trial court had originally held that an injunction would not be appropriate even if home taping

were held to be infringing), the Court of Appeals noted that when great public injury would result from an injunction, a court could award damages or a continuing royalty and that such "may very well be an acceptable resolution in this context."

The court based its holding upon several determinations. It concluded that Congress had provided limitations to copyright owners' exclusive rights in 17 U.S.C. 107–118 and therefore that the absence of any treatment of home videotaping in those sections was a strong argument against the existence of a special exemption. It further noted in this regard that the legislative history of the Sound Recording Act of 1971, although instructive regarding congressional intent not to restrict home *audio* taping off the air, was "entirely beside the point" in analyzing *video* taping issues.

Of perhaps even greater importance to copyright jurisprudence generally was the court's discussion and holding concerning fair use, inasmuch as some litigation and much debate have centered on the notion that fair use is an appropriate tool for accommodating copyright principles to rapid technological change. Citing cases and commentary, the Ninth Circuit expressed its position that fair use had traditionally involved what might be termed the "productive use" of copyrighted material. As the basis for the contention that in recent years the courts have not adhered to the traditional view of fair use, the court mentioned two cases: the lower court's opinion in *Sony*, and *Williams & Wilkins Co. v. United States*, 487 F.2d 1345 (Ct. Cl. 1973), which was affirmed by an equally divided Supreme Court in 420 U.S. 376 (1975). In reviewing the district court's holding in the former, the court turned its attention to the latter. It described *Williams & Wilkins* as being both "clearly distinguishable" and "singularly unpersuasive." The Court of Claims' concern with medical science had no logical counterpart in the *Sony* case and, at all events, according to the Ninth Circuit, there is no question that the copying of entertainment works for convenience does not fall within the category of nonprofit educational purposes.

The court did not stop with this distinction, however; it went on to state that:

> the Court of Claims' approach—in treating intrinsic use of such work as within the bounds of fair use—created doctrinal confusion that raises the spectre of the evisceration of the traditional workings of the copyright scheme.

Williams & Wilkins, at least in this court's view, put an undue burden on the copyright system and on copyright owners by fundamentally restructuring the former and by placing the latter in the almost impossible position of having to prove the nonexistence of fair use, rather than leaving it to defendants to prove its existence. The court characterized the framework for copyright litigation established by such a view as "ultimately hostile and extremely adverse to the rights of copyright holders." Finally, the appellate court acknowledged, as had the trial court, that ultimate resolution of this dispute involves a public policy determination that is preeminently a decision for the legislative branch of government.

The practical and conceptual problems inherent in attempting to reconcile copyright and communications law have frequently created problems for copyright owners, legislators, and courts. A new development, requiring construction of the complex cable television provisions of 17 U.S.C. 111, appeared for the first time in *WGN Continental Broadcasting Co. v. United Video, Inc.*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,318 (N.D. Ill., Sept. 30, 1981). The broadcast signal of plaintiff, a Chicago television station, contained, in addition to the copyrightable program, certain teletext material (known as the vertical blanking interval or VBI) used to synchronize television receivers with the signal or to provide closed captions for the deaf. The VBI in plaintiff's signal is not essential to defendant's retransmission of the signal to its customers, since defendant, as a microwave and satellite common carrier licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to relay conventional television signals containing both picture and sound portions, does not transmit directly to the ultimate television receiver, and vertical blanking is not integral to such television relay or transmission. Because it is more efficient and economical, defendant deleted the VBI from plaintiff's signal before transmitting the signal to the satellite. However, since a VBI is ultimately essential to television reception, defendant reinserts its own VBI into the signal before making the signal available to its cable system customers.

Plaintiff brought an action for injunctive relief, alleging that defendant's deletion and substitution of its own teletext information constituted copyright infringement and destroyed defendant's exempt status as a passive carrier

under the provisions of 17 U.S.C. 111(a)(3). Denying plaintiff's motion for a permanent injunction, the court granted United Video's motion for summary judgment, holding that deletion of teletext material included in the VBI portion of the signal is not such an alteration of the copyrighted program as would deprive the satellite operators and carrier of its statutory exemption.

Although the court considered other issues raised by the defendant moot in the light of its above holding, it addressed them as alternative grounds of decision and also resolved them in defendant's favor. In one such issue, the court ruled that a single copyright registration for both the television program (that is, the audiovisual work) and the teletext information included in the VBI was not proper. Two separate works were being transmitted simultaneously, and each should have been copyrighted separately. A common carrier which deleted the teletext portion of the signal did not alter the program portion and was not liable for copyright infringement. The court also noted that a satellite common carrier that retransmits television signals to cable television systems for retransmission by them to the subscribing members of the public does not perform copyrighted works publicly and thus does not infringe the copyright of the television station whose signal is retransmitted in the program, even though the vertical blanking interval of the station's transmitted signal is deleted. Retransmission of a copyrighted program without authorization is an infringing performance only if it is made to the public. However, cable television systems are not the public; their subscribers are the public. The defendant's contention was upheld that it did not directly transmit to the public.

One of the most important changes effected by the new copyright law concerned omission of the copyright notice from copies of a published work. Under the current law, such omission no longer immediately places the work in the public domain. If certain steps are taken thereafter, the copyright is not invalidated. One of the curative steps provided in 17 U.S.C. 405(a)(2) is that the copyright owner must make "a reasonable effort" to add notice to all copies or phonorecords that are distributed to the public in the United States after the omission has been discovered.

This question arose in an action for copyright infringement and unfair competition brought by the owner of a distinctive floral design on vases who had obtained four copyright registrations. In *Florists' Transworld Delivery Ass'n v. Reliable Glassware & Pottery Co.*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,301 (N.D. Ill., May 11, 1981), defendant's motion for summary judgment framed the issue as to whether a copyright owner's effort to remedy the absence of notice was "reasonable." Plaintiff had manufactured and packaged 914,000 Mother's Day vases with a floral design affixed to them. Just before they were shipped, the absence of the copyright notice was discovered, but the plaintiff nevertheless decided to ship the vases to retailers along with gummed labels containing the notice and instructions to affix a label to each vase. Apparently, most copies were sold to the public without having the labels affixed. The advertisements and promotional pamphlets of the vase sent to plaintiff's approximately 18,000 member florists also lacked copyright notice. The magistrate held that the copyright was forfeited because the plaintiff, after discovering the omission, chose to ship the vases anyway, and they were thereafter sold, for the most part, without any notice. However, the court refused to adopt the magistrate's holding unqualifiedly and denied the motion for summary judgment, observing that the question of whether or not a "reasonable effort" was made under 17 U.S.C. 405(a)(2) must await a complete hearing on that material issue of fact.

Another case of first impression involving a question of notice was *Quinto v. Legal Times of Washington*, 506 F. Supp. 554 (D.D.C. 1981), in which the "innocent infringer" portion of 17 U.S.C. 406(a) was at issue. The defendants in this copyright infringement action had republished most of an article written by the plaintiff and first published in a law school student newspaper. Although the article as originally published did not bear a separate copyright notice, the masthead of the student newspaper carried a copyright notice in the name of the corporate publisher. Plaintiff registered a claim to copyright in his article with the U.S. Copyright Office. In granting plaintiff's motion for summary judgment with an award of both statutory damages and attorney's fees, the court found as a matter of law that defendant publisher's managing edi-

tor, himself a member of the bar, did not satisfy the standard of reasonableness in that he failed in his duty to inquire whether the student newspaper owned the copyright to plaintiff's article and thus was precluded from claiming that he was misled and had acted in good faith. Section 406(a) of the statute not only requires honesty in fact, which the court assumed in this case, but reasonableness as well.

Replying to defendants' contention that the court lacked subject matter jurisdiction because of plaintiff's failure to record a transfer of copyright in the Copyright Office as required by 17 U.S.C. 205(d), the court ruled that under 17 U.S.C. 201(c), the assignment from the student newspaper to the plaintiff had no legal effect because the newspaper at no time owned the copyright in plaintiff's article and hence had no rights to assign. Plaintiff's claim to copyright derived from authorship and not from a transfer. The court also rejected defendants' fair-use defense, noting that the admitted reprinting of about 92 percent of plaintiff's article precluded such a defense under the prior law as well as under the current act where, as in this case, there has been extensive verbatim copying or paraphrasing.

The manufacturing provisions of the current act, by the terms of 17 U.S.C. 601(a), apply only to works of certain authors consisting "preponderantly of nondramatic literary material that is in the English language." In *Stonehill Communications, Inc. v. Martuge*, 512 F. Supp. 349 (S.D.N.Y. 1981), plaintiff which had published a book describing the attractiveness of the lifestyle associated with nude beaches and where to find such beaches sought review of a Customs Service determination that the book, more than half of which consisted of photographs, violated section 601(a) and was, therefore, ineligible for importation. Granting plaintiff's motion for summary judgment, Judge Weinfeld held that, in the absence of any other standards, a book consists "preponderantly" of nondramatic literary material in the English language "when more than half of its surface area, exclusive of margins, consists of English language text. Thus, plaintiff's book is not subject to the manufacturing clause and is entitled to be distributed within the United States with copyright protection." The court observed that the determination of whether a book consisting of both textual and pictorial matter is subject to the manufacturing requirements of the law could not rest on a single customs official's judgment as to which portion of the book is "more important." Characterizing the Customs Service's ruling as "arbitrary and capricious," the court noted that such a vague standard "leaves authors and publishers without any guide while not providing any significant advantage to printers, the intended beneficiaries of the clause."

The relationship between copyright and trade secrecy protection in the computer industry arose in *Warrington Associates, Inc. v. Real-Time Engineering Systems, Inc.*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,316 (N.D. Ill., Aug. 26, 1981), an action for copyright infringement, unfair competition, and conspiracy and misappropriation of secret computer software programs. Denying defendant's motion for summary judgment as premature, the court found that the fact that a computer program manual had been registered for copyright as an unpublished work did not preclude an action under state law for violation of trade secrets confidentiality, assuming such confidential relationship exists, since neither Congress nor the courts have viewed the current copyright act as preempting the common law of trade secret misappropriation. There is a substantial difference between a copyright of an "expression" of an idea and the protection given to the "idea" expressed by the trade secrets laws. While the concurrent existence of a copyright in the expression and trade secrets right in the idea itself is allowed, the confidential nature of the disclosure and the extent to which the work has been disclosed to others is a matter for trial of the facts.

The question of whether the act of affixing a statutory notice of copyright to computer "software" manuals, under the 1909 act, as amended, bars common-law copyright and trade secret claims arising from unauthorized use of those documents was considered in *Technicon Medical Information Systems Corp. v. Green Bay Packaging, Inc.*, 211 USPQ 343 (E.D. Wis. 1980), an action for common-law copyright infringement, trade secret misappropriation, and unfair competition. Granting defendant's motion for summary judgment as to the common-law copyright claim only, the court ruled that plaintiff had effectively notified the general public that it has invoked statutory copyright protection commencing from the year date in the notice. Furthermore, said the court, by invoking statutory copyright

"to the extent of even printing a date of publication," the plaintiff has chosen to forgo his common-law copyright in exchange for the statutory copyright. The court concluded that once publication with notice had occurred to any degree, the works were at least potentially protected by the federal statute and the plaintiff was estopped from further asserting any common-law copyright protection. However, the court was not willing to conclude that the mere act of affixing a copyright notice to computer manuals is conclusive proof of publication so as to defeat any claim of secrecy, at least at the summary judgment stage.

These were not the only copyright issues of importance to the computer industry. One of the fastest growing segments of that industry manufactures and markets video games, in which microcomputers with "Read Only Memory" (ROM) capability are used in conjunction with television screens and manual controls to permit the playing of various games. Because the most important parts of the machines, the silicon chip ROMs, can readily be duplicated at far less cost than was required for their initial development, their proprietors sought legal relief against allegedly unauthorized duplication by registering claims to copyright in the repeating "attract mode" (a fixed summarization of the game for prospective players) and of the "play mode" (the game being played) as audiovisual works, and thus obtaining registration certificates which were used successfully in copyright infringement actions in three courts and one administrative agency: *Stern Electronics, Inc. v. Kaufman*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,272 (E.D.N.Y., May 22, 1981); *Midway Mfg. Co. v. Artic Int'l, Inc.*, No. 80–C–5863 (N.D. Ill., June 2, 1981); *Midway Mfg. Co. v. Dirkschneider*, Civ. A. No. 81–0–243 (D. Neb., July 15, 1981); and *In re Certain Coin-Operated Audio-Visual Games and Components Thereof*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,299 (U.S. Int'l Trade Comm'n, June 25, 1981).

Computer program information imprinted directly onto silicon chips and in that form permanently wired into the computer provided the focus of dispute in *Tandy Corp. v. Personal Micro Computers, Inc.*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,303 (N.D. Cal., Aug. 31, 1981). The defendants urged the court to reject plaintiff's claim of copyright infringement of the computer program on the ground that such ROM chips (so designated because this type of information storage is called "Read Only Memory") are not "copies" of the original computer program within the meaning of the copyright act, and that therefore a ROM chip which is a copy of another ROM chip does not infringe the copyright covering the original program. However, the court did not accept this argument and denied the defendants' motion to dismiss, observing that the duplication of a ROM chip is simply the copying of a chip and not the "use" of a copyrighted program "in conjunction with" a computer within the meaning of 17 U.S.C. 117, as it existed in the 1976 copyright act. The court was convinced that under the provisions of sections 101 and 102 of that act, a computer program is a "work of authorship" subject to copyright, and that a silicon chip is a "tangible medium of expression" within the meaning of the statute. Any other interpretation would, in the court's opinion, "render the theoretical ability to copyright computer programs virtually meaningless." As an additional reason for its ruling, the court noted that, regardless of the merits of defendants' argument concerning the direct duplication of the silicon chip, plaintiff's evidence may show that the chip was duplicated by first taking a visual display or printout of the program in question, making a copy of that display or printout, and then having that program imprinted onto a silicon chip.

Of the several cases in which Copyright Office practices were directly or tangentially at issue, two involved the Register as one of the defendants. In both *Schnapper v. Foley*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,315 (D.C. Cir., Oct. 1, 1981), and *Norris Industries, Inc. v. Int'l Telephone & Telegraph Corp.*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,310 (N.D. Fla., Aug. 12, 1981), courts upheld the Copyright Office's position and refused to grant plaintiffs the relief they sought.

In *Schnapper*, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia affirmed the trial court's dismissal of the action, concluding that neither the 1909 nor 1976 act proscribes the copyright registration of works commissioned by the U.S. Government (as distinguished from works authored by employees or officers of the United States as part of such persons' official duties) and that Congress possessed the power to enact these laws.

In *Norris Industries*, the Copyright Office had registered a claim in an automobile wheel cover design during the interim between the district court's decision in *Esquire v. Ringer*, 414 F. Supp. 939 (D.D.C. 1976), and the appellate court's reversal of that decision, 591 F.2d 796 (D.C. Cir. 1978), *cert. denied*, 440 U.S. 908 (1979). After the reversal in *Esquire*, the office refused registration for other wheel cover designs submitted by plaintiff, but it did not cancel the earlier registration. Norris then brought this action seeking relief with respect to the claims for which registration had been refused. Ruling favorably on the motion of the Register of Copyrights for summary judgment, the court found the "Register's categorization of simulated wire wheel covers as 'useful articles' . . . to be logical and proper." Moreover, noted the court, in essence, "Norris seeks to claim copyright in the overall shape of a useful article, the same objective as that of the claimant in *Esquire*, asserting the exact proposition which the Register and the appellate court rejected in that case. The prior Norris wheel cover registration, granted in the wake of a court decision which was later soundly reversed, does not indicate any misappropriation of the copyright statute and its regulations in the subsequent denials of registration."

The evidentiary weight to be afforded certificates of registration was at issue in two reported cases: *Urantia Foundation v. Burton*, 210 USPQ 217 (W.D. Mich. 1980), and *Goldsmith v. Max*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,248 (S.D.N.Y., Mar. 31, 1981). In *Urantia*, the court held that, although plaintiff copyright owner had knowingly and incorrectly attributed authorship in a work to itself on its application (and thus it so appeared on the certificate), the certificate did nevertheless constitute prima facie evidence of the validity of the copyright, since the plaintiff's misstatement did not affect the decision of the Copyright Office and was not intended to defraud anyone. However, the court ruled that the defendant's evidence regarding authorship shifted the burden to the plaintiff to demonstrate its claim of copyright as an assignee of the rights of the author. Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment was granted on the ground that plaintiff had successfully met its evidential burden on the question of ownership of rights.

In *Goldsmith*, on the other hand, the court refused "to afford the copyright registration a rebuttable presumption of validity." The evidence showed that plaintiff's 1972 photograph had been published without notice of copyright before 1978 in the form of a poster, a pillow, and in a magazine. In 1979 the author registered a claim to copyright in the photograph as an unpublished work. The court awarded judgment to the defendant, having found that the plaintiff's photograph entered the public domain before January 1, 1978, and that, accordingly, plaintiff's copyright is invalid and could not be infringed.

Other cases of interest to the Copyright Office include *Hospital for Sick Children v. Melody Fare Dinner Theatre*, 516 F. Supp. 67 (E.D. Va. 1980); *Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. v. Tyco Copy Service, Inc.*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,230 (D. Conn., Jan. 19, 1981); and *Co-opportunities, Inc. v. National Broadcasting Co.*, 510 F. Supp. 43 (N.D. Cal. 1981).

In *Hospital for Sick Children*, which concerned the allegedly infringing public performance of *Peter Pan or the Boy Who Would Not Grow Up*, the court was not troubled by the fact that the copy of the work deposited for registration in the Copyright Office in 1928 could not be found. Based on testimony at the trial, it accepted plaintiff's position that the copy it offered in evidence was of the same work as that for which registration had been made.

In *Tyco Copy Service*, a commercial photocopying service entered into a consent decree under which it agreed to do no multiple copying in the absence of permission from the copyright owner or the receipt of a request from a faculty member of a nonprofit educational institution who certifies that the copies to be made are in full compliance with the conditions contained in the "Agreement on Guidelines for Classroom Copying in Not-For-Profit Educational Institutions With Respect to Books and Periodicals" in H.R. 94–1476, 94th Cong., 2d Sess. 68–70 (1976).

Finally, in *Co-opportunities*, one of the questions confronting the court was whether a timely recordation in the Copyright Office of a "Notice of Assignment of Copyrights" which was not itself the "instrument of transfer" satisfied the requirements of 17 U.S.C. 205(d) so as to give the transferee standing to bring a copyright infringement action. Resolving the issue in plaintiff's favor, the court called attention to a provision in the regulations of the Copyright Office

stating that recordable documents shall include any transfer of copyright ownership "(including any instrument of conveyance, or note or memorandum of the transfer). . . ." 37 C.F.R. 201.4(c). Such wording, observed the court, "suggests that the phrase 'instrument of transfer' is to be interpreted broadly." The court found further that, even if recordation of the "Notice of Assignment" failed to meet the statutory prerequisites for commencing a copyright infringement action, a subsequent recordation of the assignment itself sufficiently cured the defect that gave plaintiff assignee the right to sue as of the date of the filing of the action.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

In 1981 international copyright continued to concern itself with two principal tasks: assessing the impact of new technology upon the rights of authors and copyright proprietors, and facilitating access to protected works by developing countries. In the former area, action has been more tentative and exploratory; in the latter, significant developments in the implementation of the Universal Copyright Convention's and Berne Convention's preferential system for developing states took place.

New Technological Developments and Copyright Law

That international copyright law has approached new technologies with many questions but few answers should be no surprise: this has also been the experience at the national level, in the United States and elsewhere. As noted earlier, we have only begun to see the development of legislation and of case law governing the protection of computer programs, works fixed in computer programs, and home video recording. Thus it is hardly surprising that international law is moving at least as deliberately as has that of the United States.

At the nongovernmental level, Copyright Office specialists have discussed the question of computer uses of protected works and copyright protection for software at domestic and foreign meetings. On October 10, 1981, Michael S. Keplinger, chief of the Information and Reference Division of the Copyright Office and formerly deputy director of the Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, addressed a conference of computer specialists in Kyoto, Japan. Bringing together experts from a number of developed states, the Kyoto conference explored a variety of legal questions arising out of the growth of national and international data networks and traditional means of scientific data dissemination.

On September 23, 1981, in Toronto, Canada, the Register of Copyrights spoke to the Congress of the Internationale Gesellschaft für Urheberrecht (INTERGU) on the challenge to copyright policy posed by the spread of home video recording technology. Expressing concern over the appropriateness of judicial policymaking in this area, the Register urged authors' groups to press national legislatures to adopt appropriate measures to protect both copyright markets and consumers of video hardware.

At the intergovernmental level, a Committee of Governmental Experts on Copyright Problems Arising from the Use of Electronic Computers met in Geneva from December 15 to 19, 1980. Representatives of thirty-five states and thirteen international nongovernmental organizations considered the copyright implications of storage and retrieval of protected works, problems in the administration of rights, and the use of computers for the creation of works.

The committee's wide-ranging debates disclosed little unanimity: the opinion that existing copyright principles can justly be applied to computer uses of protected works gathered support, while some delegations expressed doubts about whether present domestic and international regimes adequately cover all situations arising out of the computer use of protected works.

Perhaps most significantly, several delegates expressed disagreement with an earlier working group's conclusion that programs themselves may not be considered as a subject matter of copyright.

In other respects, they could reach some consensus: that input of protected material and hard-copy printout constituted "reproduction" within the meaning of international conventions and domestic legislation. When it came to the projection or display of text (as on a cathode ray tube), however, views were less united. Some experts regarded display as being of no greater

legal significance than taking a book from the library shelf and reading it; others thought that projection of a stored protected work was legally equivalent to display or performance of the work.

Not surprisingly, the committee reached one firm conclusion—that at the present stage it was not possible for it to formulate preliminary detailed recommendations intended for national legislators. In order to provide a basis for further work, the committee entrusted the secretariats of UNESCO and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to prepare a draft text in consultation with the committee officers. This working document will be the basis for a second Committee of Governmental Experts which will meet from June 7 to 11, 1982.

Cable television and its liability for the retransmission of copyrighted broadcast programming is hardly a new subject, yet the fact that Americans are well acquainted with this thorny area of law should not obscure the fact that cable is a nascent technology in most of the world, including much of Europe. Committees and working groups of the Berne and Universal Copyright Conventions have been debating the cable-copyright controversy for approximately eight years. This work, which appeared to end in 1977 with the identification of an inventory of problems and possible approaches to their solution, was renewed in 1980.

The first Working Group of Independent Experts on the Impact of Cable Television in the Sphere of Copyright met in March 1980. That group adopted certain guiding principles on the basis of which the WIPO and UNESCO secretariats were to prepare draft provisions and detailed commentaries.

A second session of the working group was held at Geneva in May 1981 and, following extensive debate, the secretariats were asked to prepare a new working paper dealing with author's and neighboring rights in the context of cable retransmissions and also in the context of cable originations.

International Copyright and Developing Countries

In 1971 the Berne and Universal Conventions were simultaneously revised to introduce preferential arrangements for the licensing of reproduction and translation rights by developing countries party to those conventions. These arrangements are extremely complex forms of compulsory licenses, which generally come into play only where voluntary licenses have proven impossible to obtain, and, further, uses for which licenses may be compulsorily mandated are generally limited to educational or similar scholarly uses.

Because they are compulsory in nature, copyright proprietors and authors, principally in developed free-market states, viewed the introduction of these licensing systems with concern. At the same time, the procedural detail of the systems, combined with a lack of experience in licensing arrangements, produced dissatisfaction with the 1971 revisions in some developing states.

Over the years, UNESCO and WIPO have collaborated in a number of activities intended to bridge this gap between developed and developing states. In 1981 two important steps were taken in this regard.

On January 1, 1981, the Joint International UNESCO-WIPO Service for Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright was established. This joint service pools the resources and permits the coordination of activities of the two international agencies concerned with copyright, in support of the copyright-related needs of the Third World. Thus, many of the activities of WIPO's Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights and UNESCO's International Copyright Information Centre will be harmonized.

In order to advise the new joint service on the preparation and implementation of its activities, a Joint Consultation Committee has been established, consisting of representatives serving in their personal capacities. The committee held its first session from September 2 to 4, 1981, in Paris.

The committee examined the joint service's proposed plan of action for 1981–82 and made the following recommendations: (1) that the Education Section and the Copyright Division of UNESCO cooperate in assisting competent authorities in developing countries to identify, by subject, specific materials which can be licensed for educational uses; (2) that the secretariats pre-

pare a brochure on the different steps to be taken to secure use of a protected foreign work as well as devise model contracts; (3) that information be disseminated concerning prevailing fees for the use of different kinds of works; and (4) that a study be made of means by which disputes between copyright proprietors and users in developing states may be settled through arbitration or mediation.

The second important development in the area of facilitating access to protected works by developing states is more controversial. In November 1980 a Working Group on Overall Problems Posed for Developing Countries by Access to Works Protected under Copyright met to draft guidelines for the implementation of the reproduction and translation licensing systems in the two principal copyright conventions.

This task was inordinately complex and the resulting draft may satisfy neither developing nor developed states. Ambiguities in the basic convention texts and differences in approaching the role of voluntary licensing within the compulsory system have made the draft guidelines less than clear and, perhaps, less useful than they might be.

From the point of view of the United States and other free-market states, the fundamental problem with the guidelines lies in their tendency to minimize requirements of good-faith voluntary negotiations as a prerequisite to compulsory licensing. This tendency seems incompatible with the spirit and letter of the licensing systems, which are a blend of free-market and compulsory nonexclusive licensing principles. The aim of the revisions made in 1971 was to limit the complete freedom of copyright proprietors to withhold licenses from developing states, not to provide a complete statutory substitute for voluntary licensing. The draft guidelines will doubtless be the subject of spirited debate at the upcoming sessions of the Berne Executive and Intergovernmental Committees in late November 1981.

Another item, which will be considered at the November 1981 session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee (IGCC), concerns the rules of procedure governing elections to the committee. In November 1980 a subcommittee of the IGCC had met to consider possible amendments to those election rules.

At issue in the election rules debate is the extent to which seats on the eighteen-member Intergovernmental Committee can rotate among the full membership of the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) and still provide the continuity which assures technical expertise. In 1952 the UCC had relatively few developing states as members. By 1981 membership in the UCC swelled to seventy-four countries, slightly over one-half of which may be considered as developing.

In 1971 the UCC was revised to increase the size of the Intergovernmental Committee from twelve to eighteen members, with the expectation that the increased size would permit enhanced Third World membership on the committee. By 1979, however, it became apparent that balancing rotation with continuity—a balance mandated by the UCC itself—was impeded by several technical rules which, in effect, penalized states which were not reelected to membership on the committee. At the 1979 session of the committee, rules changes were made which removed an eight-year disqualification to election for states failing to be reelected to the committee and prescribed that at least two states elected to the committee at each election be new members of the committee.

These are small but significant changes. Under the new rules, the "renewal" of the Intergovernmental Committee (which provides for one-third of its members' terms to expire every two years) should be more flexible and responsive to the true universality of the Universal Convention.

UNESCO and WIPO have not confined their activities in support of developing countries to these sorts of issues. Since 1973, developing countries have led the way in attempting to devise international recommendations to states for the protection of expressions of national folklore.

In February 1981, a Working Group of Experts met in Paris to consider the Intellectual Property Aspects of Folklore Protection. Specifically, the group examined draft model provisions intended for national legislation in the area of folklore protection.

The question of intellectual property and whether or how it can serve the protection of folklore is a fascinating problem. The task is to provide reasonable protection to material expressions which embody elements of indigenous national folklore without having such a system

impede the use of folklore itself by the creators of other original copyrightable works, such as films, popular music, and the like.

The aim of legislation to protect expressions of folklore as a species of intellectual property is twofold: to ensure the moral and reasonable economic interests of ethnic communities with whom the distinctive expression of folklore is associated, and to provide a means to ensure authenticity and avoid debasement of folkloric expression.

As admirable as these aims are, the particular challenge for the United States is to see if this can be achieved without either inhibiting creative freedom or justifying national systems of artistic censorship.

Other Multilateral Developments

The increase in motion picture and sound recording piracy, which has concerned every film and record manufacturing enterprise in the world, was the subject of a recent WIPO-sponsored symposium when, in March 1981, the Worldwide Forum on Piracy of Sound and Audiovisual Recordings met in Geneva. This symposium brought together figures from the motion picture industries, government law enforcement agencies, and authors' groups for several days of lectures and debates over the scope of piracy and effective means to combat it at the national and international levels.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID LADD
Register of Copyrights and
Assistant Librarian of Congress
for Copyright Services

International Copyright Relations of the United States as of September 30, 1981

This table sets forth U.S. copyright relations of current interest with the other independent nations of the world. Each entry gives country name (and alternate name) and a statement of copyright relations. The following code is used:

Bilateral	Bilateral copyright relations with the United States by virtue of a proclamation or treaty, as of the date given. Where there is more than one proclamation or treaty, only the date of the first one is given.
BAC	Party to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, as of the date given. U.S. ratification deposited with the government of Argentina, May 1, 1911; proclaimed by the President of the United States, July 13, 1914.
UCC Geneva	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was September 16, 1955.
UCC Paris	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was July 10, 1974.
Phonogram	Party to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, Geneva, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was March 10, 1974.
Unclear	Became independent since 1943. Has not established copyright relations with the United States, but may be honoring obligations incurred under former political status.
None	No copyright relations with the United States.

Afghanistan
None

Albania
None

Algeria
UCC Geneva Aug. 28, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Andorra
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Angola
Unclear

Antigua Barbuda
Unclear

Argentina
Bilateral Aug. 23, 1934
BAC April 19, 1950
UCC Geneva Feb. 13, 1958
Phonogram June 30, 1973

Australia
Bilateral Mar. 15, 1918
UCC Geneva May 1, 1969
UCC Paris Feb. 28, 1978
Phonogram June 22, 1974

Austria
Bilateral Sept. 20, 1907
UCC Geneva July 2, 1957

Bahamas, The
UCC Geneva July 10, 1973
UCC Paris Dec. 27, 1976

Bahrain
None

Bangladesh
UCC Geneva Aug. 5, 1975
UCC Paris Aug. 5, 1975

Barbados
Unclear

Belau
Unclear

Belgium
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Aug. 31, 1960

Belize
Unclear

Benin
(formerly Dahomey)
Unclear

Bhutan
None

Bolivia
BAC May 15, 1914

Botswana
Unclear

Brazil
Bilateral Apr. 2, 1957
BAC Aug. 31, 1915
UCC Geneva Jan. 13, 1960
UCC Paris Dec. 11, 1975
Phonogram Nov. 28, 1975

Bulgaria
UCC Geneva June 7, 1975
UCC Paris June 7, 1975

Burma
Unclear

Burundi
Unclear

Cambodia
(See entry under Kampuchea)

Cameroon
UCC Geneva May 1, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Canada
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1924
UCC Geneva Aug. 10, 1962

Cape Verde
Unclear

Central African Empire
Unclear

Chad
Unclear

Chile
Bilateral May 25, 1896
BAC June 14, 1955
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
Phonogram March 24, 1977

China
Bilateral Jan. 13, 1904

Colombia
BAC Dec. 23, 1936
UCC Geneva June 18, 1976
UCC Paris June 18, 1976

Comoros
Unclear

Congo
Unclear

Costa Rica [1]
Bilateral Oct. 19, 1899
BAC Nov. 30, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris Mar. 7, 1980

Cuba
Bilateral Nov. 17, 1903
UCC Geneva June 18, 1957

Cyprus
Unclear

Czechoslovakia
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1927
UCC Geneva Jan. 6, 1960
UCC Paris Apr. 17, 1980

Denmark
Bilateral May 8, 1893
UCC Geneva Feb. 9, 1962
Phonogram Mar. 24, 1977
UCC Paris July 11, 1979

Djibouti
Unclear

Dominica
Unclear

Dominican Republic [1]
BAC Oct. 31, 1912

Ecuador
BAC Aug. 31, 1914
UCC Geneva June 5, 1957
Phonogram Sept. 14, 1974

Egypt
Phonogram Apr. 23, 1978
For works other than sound recordings, none

El Salvador
Bilateral June 30, 1908, by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902
UCC Geneva Mar. 29, 1979
UCC Paris Mar. 29, 1979
Phonogram Feb. 9, 1979

Equatorial Guinea
Unclear

Ethiopia
None

Fiji
UCC Geneva Oct. 10, 1970
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Finland
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Apr. 16, 1963
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

France
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Jan. 14, 1956
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Gabon
Unclear

Gambia, The
Unclear

Germany
Bilateral Apr. 15, 1892
UCC Geneva with Federal Republic of Germany Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris with Federal Republic of Germany July 10, 1974
Phonogram with Federal Republic of Germany May 18, 1974
UCC Geneva with German Democratic Republic Oct. 5, 1973
UCC Paris with German Democratic Republic Dec. 10, 1980

Ghana
UCC Geneva Aug. 22, 1962

Greece
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1932
UCC Geneva Aug. 24, 1963

Grenada
Unclear

Guatemala [1]
BAC Mar. 28, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 28, 1964
Phonogram Feb. 1, 1977

Guinea
Unclear

Guinea-Bissau
Unclear

Guyana
Unclear

Haiti
BAC Nov. 27, 1919
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Honduras [1]
BAC Apr. 27, 1914

Hungary
Bilateral Oct. 16, 1912
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1971
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram May 28, 1975

Iceland
UCC Geneva Dec. 18, 1956

India
Bilateral Aug. 15, 1947
UCC Geneva Jan. 21, 1958
Phonogram Feb. 12, 1975

Indonesia
Unclear

Iran
None

Iraq
None

Ireland
Bilateral Oct. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Jan. 20, 1959

Israel
Bilateral May 15, 1948
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
Phonogram May 1, 1978

Italy
Bilateral Oct. 31, 1892
UCC Geneva Jan. 24, 1957
Phonogram Mar. 24, 1977
UCC Paris Jan. 25, 1980

Ivory Coast
Unclear

Jamaica
None

Japan [1]
UCC Geneva Apr. 28, 1956
UCC Paris Oct. 21, 1977
Phonogram Oct. 14, 1978

Jordan
Unclear

Kampuchea
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Kenya
UCC Geneva Sept. 7, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 21, 1976

Kiribati
Unclear

Korea
Unclear

Kuwait
Unclear

Laos
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Lebanon
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1959

Lesotho
Unclear

Liberia
UCC Geneva July 27, 1956

Libya
Unclear

Liechtenstein
UCC Geneva Jan. 22, 1959

Luxembourg
Bilateral June 29, 1910
UCC Geneva Oct. 15, 1955
Phonogram Mar. 8, 1976

Madagascar
(Malagasy Republic)
Unclear

Malawi
UCC Geneva Oct. 26, 1965

Malaysia
Unclear

Maldives
Unclear

Mali
Unclear

Malta
UCC Geneva Nov. 19, 1968

Mauritania
Unclear

Mauritius
UCC Geneva Mar. 12, 1968

Mexico
Bilateral Feb. 27, 1896
BAC Apr. 24, 1964
UCC Geneva May 12, 1957
UCC Paris Oct. 31, 1975
Phonogram Dec. 21, 1973

Monaco
Bilateral Oct. 15, 1952
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris Dec. 13, 1974
Phonogram Dec. 2, 1974

Mongolia
None

Morocco
UCC Geneva May 8, 1972
UCC Paris Jan. 28, 1976

Mozambique
Unclear

Nauru
Unclear

Nepal
None

Netherlands
Bilateral Nov. 20, 1899
UCC Geneva June 22, 1967

New Zealand
Bilateral Dec. 1, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 11, 1964
Phonogram Aug. 13, 1976

Nicaragua [1]
BAC Dec. 15, 1913
UCC Geneva Aug. 16, 1961

Niger
Unclear

Nigeria
UCC Geneva Feb. 14, 1962

Norway
Bilateral July 1, 1905
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1963
UCC Paris Aug. 7, 1974
Phonogram Aug. 1, 1978

Oman
None

Pakistan
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Panama
BAC Nov. 25, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1962
UCC Paris Sept. 3, 1980
Phonogram June 29, 1974

Papua New Guinea
Unclear

Paraguay
BAC Sept. 20, 1917
UCC Geneva Mar. 11, 1962
Phonogram Feb. 13, 1979

Peru
BAC April 30, 1920
UCC Geneva Oct. 16, 1963

Philippines
Bilateral Oct. 21, 1948
UCC status undetermined by Unesco. (Copyright Office considers that UCC relations do not exist.)

Poland
Bilateral Feb. 16, 1927
UCC Geneva Mar. 9, 1977
UCC Paris Mar. 9, 1977

Portugal
Bilateral July 20, 1893
UCC Geneva Dec. 25, 1956

Qatar
None

Romania
Bilateral May 14, 1928

Rwanda
Unclear

Saint Lucia
Unclear

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Unclear

San Marino
None

Sao Tome and Principe
Unclear

Saudi Arabia
None

Senegal
UCC Geneva July 9, 1974
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Seychelles
Unclear

Sierra Leone
None

Singapore
Unclear

Solomon Islands
Unclear

Somalia
Unclear

South Africa
Bilateral July 1, 1924

Soviet Union
UCC Geneva May 27, 1973

Spain
Bilateral July 10, 1895
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Spain (cont.)
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Aug. 24, 1974

Sri Lanka
Unclear

Sudan
Unclear

Surinam
Unclear

Swaziland
Unclear

Sweden
Bilateral June 1, 1911
UCC Geneva July 1, 1961
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Switzerland
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Mar. 30, 1956

Syria
Unclear

Tanzania
Unclear

Thailand
Bilateral Sept. 1, 1921

Togo
Unclear

Tonga
None

Trinidad and Tobago
Unclear

Tunisia
UCC Geneva June 19, 1969
UCC Paris June 10, 1975

Turkey
None

Tuvalu
Unclear

Uganda
Unclear

United Arab Emirates
None

United Kingdom
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Sept. 27, 1957
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Upper Volta
Unclear

Uruguay
BAC Dec. 17, 1919

Vanuatu
Unclear

Vatican City
(Holy See)
UCC Geneva Oct. 5, 1955
Phonogram July 18, 1977
UCC Paris May 6, 1980

Venezuela
UCC Geneva Sept. 30, 1966

Vietnam
Unclear

Western Samoa
Unclear

Yemen (Aden)
Unclear

Yemen (San'a)
None

Yugoslavia
UCC Geneva May 11, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Zaire
Phonogram Nov. 29, 1977
For works other than sound recordings, unclear

Zambia
UCC Geneva June 1, 1965

Zimbabwe
Unclear

[1] Effective June 30, 1908, this country became a party to the 1902 Mexico City Convention, to which the United States also became a party effective the same date. As regards copyright relations with the United States, this convention is considered to have been superseded by adherence of this country and the United States to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910.

[2] Bilateral copyright relations between Japan and the United States, which were formulated effective May 10, 1906, are considered to have been abrogated and superseded by the adherence of Japan to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, effective April 28, 1956.

Section 104 of the copyright law (title 17 of the United States Code) is reprinted below:

§104. Subject matter of copyright: National origin

(a) UNPUBLISHED WORKS.—The works specified by sections 102 and 103, while unpublished, are subject to protection under this title without regard to the nationality or domicile of the author.

(b) PUBLISHED WORKS.—The works specified by sections 102 and 103, when published, are subject to protection under this title if—

(1) on the date of first publication, one or more of the authors is a national or domiciliary of the United States, or is a national, domiciliary, or sovereign authority of a foreign nation that is a party to a copyright treaty to which the United States is also a party, or is a stateless person, wherever that person may be domiciled; or

(2) the work is first published in the United States or in a foreign nation that, on the date of first publication, is a party to the Universal Copyright Convention; or

(3) the work is first published by the United Nations or any of its specialized

agencies, or by the Organization of American States; or

(4) the work comes within the scope of a Presidential proclamation. Whenever the President finds that a particular foreign nation extends, to works by authors who are nationals or domiciliaries of the United States or to works that are first published in the United States, copyright protection on substantially the same basis as that on which the foreign nation extends protection to works of its own nationals and domiciliaries and works first published in that nation, the President may by proclamation extend protection under this title to works of which one or more of the authors is, on the date of first publication, a national, domiciliary, or sovereign authority of that nation, or which was first published in that nation. The President may revise, suspend, or revoke any such proclamation or impose any conditions or limitations on protection under a proclamation.

Number of Registrations by Subject Matter of Copyright, Fiscal Year 1981

Category of material	Published	Unpublished	Total
Nondramatic literary works			
Monographs	94,390	24,708	119,098
Serials	118,523		118,523
Machine-readable works	1,129	959	2,088
Total	214,042	25,667	239,709
Works of the performing arts			
Musical works	26,042	98,976	125,018
Dramatic works, including any accompanying music	1,132	7,693	8,825
Choreography and pantomimes	17	81	98
Motion pictures and filmstrips	7,016	825	7,841
Total	34,207	107,575	141,782
Works of the visual arts			
Two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, including prints and art reproductions	9,988	5,193	15,181
Sculptural works	1,572	955	2,527
Technical drawings and models	307	362	669
Photographs	455	842	1,297
Cartographic works	902	6	908
Commercial prints and labels	6,504	198	6,702
Works of applied art	10,873	1,637	12,510
Total	30,601	9,193	39,794
Sound recordings	7,957	5,541	13,498
Multimedia works	2,056	96	2,152
Grand total	288,863	148,072	436,935
Renewals			34,243
Total, all registrations			471,178

Disposition of Copyright Deposits, Fiscal Year 1981

Category of material	Received for copyright registration and added to copyright collection	Received for copyright registration and forwarded to other departments of the Library	Acquired or deposited without copyright registration	Total
Nondramatic literary works				
Monographs, including machine-readable works	94,738	121,967	9,627	226,332
Serials		237,046	170,079	407,125
Total	94,738	[1] 359,013	[2] 179,706	633,457
Works of the performing arts				
Musical works; dramatic works, including any accompanying music; choreography and pantomimes	133,441	26,542	125	160,108
Motion pictures and filmstrips	2,496	[3] 4,520	81	7,097
Total	135,937	31,062	206	167,205
Works of the visual arts				
Two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, including prints and art reproductions; sculptural works; technical drawings and models; photographs; commercial prints and labels; works of applied art	61,458	7,127	86	68,671
Cartographic works	8	1,812	387	2,207
Total	61,466	8,939	473	70,878
Sound recordings	13,525	7,925	395	21,845
Total, all deposits [3]	305,666	406,939	180,780	893,385

[1] Of this total, 71,553 copies were transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs.
[2] Of this total, 3,802 copies were transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs.
[3] Includes 3,474 motion pictures returned to remitter under the Motion Picture Agreement.

Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal Year 1981

	Registration	Fees earned
Published works at $10.00	288,863	$2,888,630.00
Unpublished works at $10.00	148,072	1,480,720.00
Renewals at $6.00	34,207	205,242.00
Renewal supplementary registrations at $10.00	36	360.00
Total registrations for fee	471,178	4,574,952.00
Fees for recording documents		147,379.50
Fees for certified documents		27,182.60
Fees for searches made		80,216.00
Fees for import statements		831.00
Fees for deposit receipts		1,540.00
Fees for CATV documents		3,068.00
Fees for full-term storage of deposits		
Fees for notice of use		
Total fees exclusive of registrations		260,217.10
Total fees earned		$4,835,169.10

Statement of Gross Cash Receipts and Number of Registrations for the Fiscal Years 1977–1981

Fiscal year	Gross receipts	Number of registrations	Percentage of increase or decrease in registrations
1977	$2,946,492.04	452,702	+10.2
1978	[1] 3,957,773.44	[1] 331,942	[1] −26.7
1979	4,934,173.29	429,004	+29.2
1980	4,951,982.34	464,743	+ 8.3
1981	5,248,907.76	471,178	+ 1.4

[1] Reflects changes in reporting procedure.

Financial Statement of Royalty Fees for Compulsory Licenses for Secondary Transmissions by Cable Systems for Calendar Year 1980

Royalty fees deposited	$19,579,598.09	
Interest income paid on investments	528,412.50	
Gain on matured securities	1,070,962.18	
		$21,178,972.77
Less: Operating costs	323,950.00	
Refunds issued	34,404.85	
Investments purchased at cost	20,780,056.72	
		21,138,411.57
Balance as of September 30, 1981		40,561.20
Face amount of securities purchased		24,295,000.00
Cable royalty fees for calendar year 1980 available for distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal		$24,335,561.20

Financial Statement of Royalty Fees for Compulsory Licenses for Coin-Operated Players (Jukeboxes) for Calendar Year 1981

Royalty fees deposited	$1,037,392.90	
Interest income paid on investments	82,481.26	
		$1,119,874.16
Less: Operating costs	152,026.00	
Refunds issued	1,555.90	
Investments purchased at cost	946,981.57	
		1,100,563.47
Balance as of September 30, 1981		19,310.69
Face amount of securities purchased		962,000.00
Estimated interest income due September 30, 1982		97,717.50
Jukebox royalty fees for calendar year 1981 available for distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal		$1,079,028.19

APPENDIX 1

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

MEMBERSHIP. Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board during fiscal year 1981 were:

Ex Officio

Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, Chairman and Secretary; Donald T. Regan, Secretary of the Treasury; and Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Appointive

Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (term expires March 9, 1985).
Mr. Milton A. Wolf (term expires March 9, 1983).

MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD. The board did not meet during fiscal year 1981.

Milton A. Wolf was appointed to the board by President Carter for a term that expires in 1983.

A gift in the amount of $50,000 was received from Mae and Irving Jurow for the Mae and Irving Jurow Fund, which was established the previous year. The income from the fund will be used to support harpsichord concerts at the Library.

Contributions totaling $87,020.61 were received from Yanna Kroyt Brandt ($84,735.61) and other donors ($2,285) for the Boris and Sonya Kroyt Memorial Fund, which was established in fiscal 1980. The income from this fund will be used to benefit the concert program developed through the Music Division.

A sum of $74,126.07 was received from the estate of Samuel Chester Reid to establish the Samuel Chester Reid Trust Fund, the income from which will be used to provide an annual grant to a "promising, talented, creative writer of the American scene."

An additional distribution of $400,000 was received from the estate of Erwin Swann to augment the Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial

Summary of Income and Obligations [1]

	Permanent loan account [2]	Investment accounts	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1980	$580,226.85	$432,657.40	$1,012,884.25
Income, fiscal 1981	580,669.70	244,169.36	824,839.06
Available for obligation, fiscal 1981	1,160,896.55	676,826.76	1,837,723.31
Obligations, fiscal 1981	273,918.21	262,014.83	535,933.04
Carried forward to fiscal 1982	886,978.34	414,811.93	1,301,790.27

[1] See appendix 10 for a detailed statement on the trust funds.
[2] For income and obligations from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest, see appendix 10.

Fund. The fund is used to exhibit and develop the Swann collection of cartoons and caricatures and related collections in the Library.

All of the above principal sums were invested in the Permanent Loan with the U.S. Treasury.

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY FUNDS HELD BY THE BOARD. Income from funds held by the board was used to purchase photographs relating to Wilbur Wright's activities in France; to edit for publication a lecture by Charles Rosen on the American composer Elliott Carter; to purchase a nineteenth-century watercolor titled "Peace on Earth"; to maintain the Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection; to prepare a bibliography on human rights in Latin America; and to process data for the second edition of the *World Directory of Map Collections*.

Funds were also used to maintain a chair of poetry in the English language at the Library of Congress, to commission musical compositions, and to sponsor the Library's chamber music concerts and literary programs.

APPENDIX 2

Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

	Total pieces September 30, 1980	Additions 1981	Withdrawals [1] 1981	Total pieces September 30, 1981
Volumes and pamphlets	19,155,165	238,466	15,297	19,378,334
Technical reports (hardcopy)	1,271,374	61,075	49,283	1,283,166
Maps	3,643,703	93,001	9,785	3,726,919
Bound newspaper volumes	62,394		6,992	55,402
Newspapers on microfilm (reels)	414,112	23,628		437,740
Manuscripts (pieces)	33,873,879	766,270	12,366	34,627,783
Microfiche	2,396,720	308,842		2,705,562
Micro-opaques	476,802	11,432		488,234
Microfilm (reels and strips)	1,000,459	34,334	3	1,034,790
Motion pictures (reels)	291,236	8,475		299,711
Music (volumes and pieces)	3,684,485	3,279		3,687,764
Recordings				
Discs	764,762	23,279		788,041
Tapes and wires	99,264	3,645		102,909
Other	1,027	103		1,130
Books for the blind and physically handicapped [2]				
Volumes				
Books in raised characters	51,585	2,074		53,659
Books in large type	8,481	70		8,551
Recordings (containers)				
Talking books on discs	12,282	486		12,768
Talking books on tape	6,692	1,719		8,411
Other recorded aids	3,161			3,161
Prints and drawings (pieces)	180,569	25,233	5	205,797
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides	8,567,684	59,595	1,552	8,625,727
Posters	50,839	1,521	13	52,347
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	928,685	124,689	68	1,053,306
Total	76,945,360	1,791,216	95,364	78,641,212

[1] Reflects discards of multiple copies of once-popular works, superseded titles, and unwanted serial runs.

[2] Excludes books deposited in regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped. Discontinuation of "other recorded aids."

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

	Pieces, 1980	Pieces, 1981
By purchase		
Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	1,919,462	1,588,800
Books for the Law Library	56,060	62,817
Books for the general collections	615,257	676,377
Copyright Office	9,541	7,603
Copyright Office—Licensing Division	134	200
Congressional Research Service	334,436	240,512
Special Foreign Currency Program	51,348	37,132
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		
Reprints and books for office use	3,774	6,060
Microfilm of deteriorating materials	21,095	15,071
Motion pictures		70
NPAC	[3] 6,478	8
Funds transferred from other government agencies		
Federal Research Division	56,869	34,521
Other working funds	4,499	807
Gift and trust funds		
Babine Fund	2	
Bangladesh Acquisition Program		1
Bowker Fund	13	
Center for the Book	64	32
Edwards—NUC	3	
Evans Fund	6	52
Feinberg Fund		1
Ford Task Force	125	68
Friends of Music	1	
Green Fund		1
Guggenheim Fund		2
Gulbenkian Foundation		36
Heineman Fund	3	
Hubbard Fund	1	3
Huntington Fund	854	698
Indonesian Acquisition Program		4
Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	1,662	83
Kaplan Fund		16

[3] Beginning in FY 1979 NPAC book funds and funds for books for the general collections were combined. The above figure represents only receipts purchased during FY 1980 with NPAC book funds carried over from previous years.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1981—Continued

	Pieces, 1980	Pieces, 1981
Middle East Acquisitions Program		4
Miller Fund	1	
NYPL-East African Acquisitions Program		13
Pennell Fund	16	31
Rizzuto Fund	22	
Rosenwald Fund		1
Schwartz Fund	3	10
Sham Fund	36	
Sri Lanka Acquisitions Program		7
Stern Fund	13	11
Swann Foundation (Interest)	21	25
Swann Foundation (Income)		1
Time-Life Books	964	
Traveling Exhibit Fund		2
Whittall Foundation		11
Wilbur Fund	161	103
Total	3,082,924	2,671,194
By government source		
Local agencies	835	467
State agencies	139,337	145,912
Federal documents (GPO jacket)	479,407	464,949
Federal documents (agencies and non-GPO)	201,235	172,830
Copyright deposits	532,678	541,887
Books for the adult blind	108	202
Total	1,353,600	1,326,247
By transfer from other government agencies	3,158,721	2,787,805
By gift	1,824,494	1,886,102
By exchange		
Domestic	133,590	75,363
Foreign and international exchange	467,131	426,711
Total	600,721	502,074
Total receipts	10,020,460	9,173,422

OUTGOING PIECES [4]

	1980	1981
By exchange	1,763,489	2,027,331
By transfer	110,176	97,943
By donation to institutions	593,710	681,463
By pulping	3,289,498	4,831,114
Total outgoing pieces	5,756,873	7,637,851

[4] Duplicates, other materials not needed for the Library collections, and depository sets and exchange copies of U.S. government publications are included.

ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES
LAW LIBRARY, RESEARCH SERVICES, AND NATIONAL PROGRAMS

	Law Library		Research Services		National Programs	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
Lists and offers scanned	4,498	4,918	28,928	21,585	925	83
Items searched	14,970	10,106	253,461	155,624	1,775	87
Items recommended for acquisition	3,671	4,671	111,556	70,144	1,000	18
Items accessioned			2,404,553	2,502,010	240	
Items disposed of	2,789,758	2,706,219	1,729,853	1,846,234	300	151

APPENDIX 3

Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

	1980	1981
Descriptive cataloging stage		
Titles cataloged for which cards are printed	206,743	139,899
Titles recataloged or revised	14,980	6,566
Authority cards established	104,193	77,620
Subject cataloging stage		
Titles classified and subject headed	211,143	159,999
Titles shelflisted, classified collections	186,926	159,346
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections	286,116	238,466
Titles recataloged	18,199	10,197
Subject headings established	7,265	5,882
Class numbers established	3,400	3,674
Decimal classification stage		
Titles classified	116,395	102,573
Titles completed for printing of catalog cards	212,007	170,384

RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE

	Total records September 30, 1980	Additions 1981	Total records September 30, 1981
Books	1,358,981	123,860	1,482,841
Films	55,295	2,096	57,391
Maps	64,679	4,321	69,000
Name authorities	429,945	166,614	596,559
Serials	84,653	40,118	124,771
Total	1,993,553	337,009	2,330,562

SERIALS PROCESSING

	1980	1981
Pieces processed	1,570,153	1,498,437
Volumes added to classified collections	27,326	27,271

GROWTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GENERAL CATALOGS

	Cards in catalogs September 30, 1980	New cards added 1981	Total cards September 30, 1981
Main Catalog	23,494,528	457,310	23,951,838
Add-on Main Catalog		17,036	17,036
Official Catalog	27,651,898	657,697	[1] 28,406,643
Add-on Official Catalog		[2] 423,631	423,631
Catalog of Children's Books	302,189	24,690	326,879
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	1,210,310	95,118	1,305,428
Music Catalog	3,345,010	40,296	3,385,306
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	82,656	930	83,586
Law Library Catalog	2,322,681	67,320	2,390,001
Total	58,409,272	1,783,628	60,450,348

[1] Includes 25,048 added entries and 72,000 subject entries filed into the Ocat from the cards arranged on contract by Computer Analysts, Ltd.

[2] This figure includes the 312,760 Name Authority Cards which began the Add-on Official Catalog on January 2, 1981. The actual number of new permanent cards since filed into the catalog is 110,871 (temporary CIP slips and name authority preliminary cards are not included in this figure).

GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

	1980	1981
CARDS RECEIVED (Pre-1956 imprints)		
Library of Congress Cards		
Printed main and added entry cards	2,354	3,804
Corrected and revised added entry cards	588	1,015
Total	2,942	4,819
Cards contributed by other libraries	538,478	507,123
Total cards received	541,420	511,942
CARDS RECEIVED (Post-1955 imprints)		
Library of Congress cards		
Printed main entry cards	214,178	140,730
Corrected and revised reprints for main entry cards	14,658	34,255
Printed added entry cards	138,224	113,249
Corrected and revised added entry cards	5,795	12,550
Printed cross-reference cards	82,886	102,329
Total	455,742	403,117
Cards contributed by other libraries	3,894,290	4,022,592
Total cards received	4,350,032	4,425,709
CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS		
Chinese Union Catalog	643,900	643,900
Hebraic Union Catalog	638,719	643,116
Japanese Union Catalog	469,555	589,305
Korean Union Catalog	70,512	70,682
Near East Union Catalog	126,895	127,783
Slavic Union Catalog	442,456	442,456
South Asian Union Catalog	41,200	41,200
Southeast Asian Union Catalog	22,512	22,512
National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 imprints, supplement	2,066,997	2,066,997
National Union Catalog: Post-1955 imprints	10,502,121	11,036,330
Total cards in auxiliary catalogs	15,024,867	25,967,515

VOLUMES IN THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTIONS [3]

		Total volumes September 30, 1980	Added, 1981		Total volumes September 30, 1981
			Titles	Volumes	
A	General works	343,488	1,452	3,884	347,372
B–BJ	Philosophy	196,740	3,687	3,911	200,651
BL–BX	Religion	447,563	7,236	7,874	455,437
C	History, auxiliary sciences	165,359	2,091	3,292	168,651
D	History (except American)	821,716	14,236	17,756	839,472
E	American history	193,117	1,082	1,029	194,146
F	American history	299,935	3,003	4,618	304,553
G	Geography-anthropology	266,210	4,709	7,062	273,272
H	Social sciences	1,946,981	29,886	8,892	1,955,873
J	Political science	627,402	4,086	9,507	636,909
K	Law	361,300	6,336	27,331	388,631
L	Education	398,889	4,337	6,061	404,950
M	Music	519,812	4,623	6,002	525,814
N	Fine arts	296,738	6,164	7,098	303,836
P	Language and literature	1,713,460	26,031	30,162	1,743,622
Q	Science	762,639	10,468	13,676	776,315
R	Medicine	319,624	6,082	7,759	327,383
S	Agriculture	318,467	3,261	4,912	323,379
T	Technology	908,271	10,554	15,252	923,523
U	Military science	140,330	1,206	1,577	141,907
V	Naval science	79,270	516	977	80,247
Z	Bibliography	458,059	3,817	5,058	463,144
	Incunabula	4,427	8	16	4,443
	Total	11,589,797	154,871	193,733	11,783,530

[3] Totals do not include, among others, part of the Law collection and materials given preliminary cataloging and a broad classification.

APPENDIX 4

Cataloging Distribution

TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF MARC TAPES, CARDS, AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1980	1981
General	$5,803,632.66	$5,731,100.82
To U.S. government libraries	316,698.89	266,911.92
To foreign libraries	785,027.59	628,106.43
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	6,905,359.14	6,626,119.17

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME

Card sales (gross)	1,347,513.12	1,120,886.97
Technical publications	983,819.45	976,909.50
Nearprint publications	31,621.70	123,018.60
National Union Catalog, including *Register of Additional Locations, Films and Other Materials for Projection*, and *Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings*	2,147,825.00	2,048,065.00
Library of Congress Name Headings with References	88,787.50	92,215.00
Monographic Series	162,590.00	159,870.00
Chinese Cooperative Catalog	12,745.00	12,295.00
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	81,605.00	66,835.00
Subject Catalog	807,805.00	690,240.00
New Serial Titles	570,750.00	564,100.00
MARC tapes	670,297.37	771,684.10
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	6,905,359.14	6,626,119.17

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES	Credit returns	U.S. government discount	
Cards	$21,942.48	$4,318.69	
Publications	31,687.20	3,535.69	
Subscriptions			
National Union Catalog, etc.	25,215.02	6,409.99	
Library of Congress Name Headings with References	2,305.01	265.68	
Monographic Series	459.99	833.64	
Chinese Cooperative Catalog		27.27	
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	579.99	197.73	
Subject Catalog	13,870.00	2,773.18	
New Serial Titles	4,510.00	2,744.54	
MARC tapes	17,113.98	2,077.27	
Nearprint Publications	2,544.93	419.27	
Total	120,228.60	23,602.95	(143,831.55)
Total net sales			6,482,287.62

CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1980	1981
Cards sold	19,536,019	15,643,303
Other cards distributed		
Library of Congress catalogs	14,326,040	4,185,932
Cataloging Distribution Service catalogs	1,260,127	769,613
Depository libraries	5,334,586	5,896,604
Other accounts	1,044,982	1,061,960
Total	21,965,735	11,914,109
Total cards distributed	41,501,754	27,557,412

CARD SALES, 1970 TO 1981

Fiscal year	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
1970	64,551,799	$4,733,291.73	$4,606,472.22
1971	74,474,002	4,470,172.86	4,334,833.07
1972	72,002,908	3,653,582.81	3,596,965.03
1973	73,599,751	3,875,134.48	3,813,375.15
1974	58,379,911	3,068,073.58	3,011,182.41
1975	44,860,670	2,741,596.05	2,700,969.62
1976	39,821,876	2,618,271.74	2,561,223.69
July 1–September 30, 1976	8,238,642	635,672.05	622,505.84
1977	30,799,708	2,109,878.24	2,050,860.00
1978	23,318,278	1,672,955.50	1,637,891.87
1979	22,555,290	1,614,497.43	1,581,388.92
1980	19,536,019	1,347,513.12	1,314,485.28
1981	15,643,303	1,120,886.97	1,094,625.80

PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1980	1981
New titles printed		
Regular series	179,028	125,608
Film series	6,465	5,306
Map series	10,164	6,204
Sound recordings series	3,401	2,710
Far Eastern languages series	33,535	29,696
Serials (began printing via cards March 1980)	8,643	10,441
South Asian language cards (non-MARC)	8,395	522
Name authority cards: Author	380,383	305,261
Cross-references	67,781	35,527
Information	9,279	*
Canadian cards	12,236	*
NUC catalog cards	259,266	213,048
Book subject cards	401,043	371,585
Monographic series cards	46,198	34,374
Subject heading reference note cards	62,838	40,940
Total	1,488,655	1,181,222

* Deleted in 1981.

APPENDIX 5

Reader Services[1]

	Bibliographies prepared	
	Number	Number of entries[2]
National Programs		
American Folklife Center	7	1,235
Children's Literature Center	1	170
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped[3]	7	1,661
Total	15	3,066
Research Services		
Performing Arts Library		
African and Middle Eastern Division	3	9,142
Asian Division	2	4,774
European Division	3	13,121
Hispanic Division	45	22,466
Collections Management Division		
General Reading Rooms Division	13	3,302
Loan Division		
National Referral Center	2	2,602
Science and Technology Division	19	1,597
Serial and Government Publications Division	2	219
Geography and Map Division	73	15,403
Manuscript Division		958
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division	3	891
Music Division	1	4,760
Prints and Photographs Division	59	2,954
Rare Book and Special Collections Division		
Total	225	82,189
Law Library	179	6,295
Law Library in the Capitol		
Processing Services		
Grand total—1981	419	91,550
Comparative totals–1980	413	227,933
1979	715	176,541
1978	374	171,263
1977	270	74,060

[1] Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 373,248 inquiries for members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1981.

[2] See appendix 6 for additional statistics.

[3] Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

Circulation of volumes and other units		Direct reference services			
For use within the Library	Outside loans [4]	In person	By correspondence	By telephone	Total
12,600		13,500	3,500	5,200	22,200
		618	227	1,136	1,981
		1,922	24,675	6,048	32,645
12,600		16,040	28,402	12,384	56,826
		2,422	92	1,619	4,133
9,347	*413*	10,591	1,529	10,639	22,759
42,315	*5,873*	13,238	866	14,276	28,380
47,766	*144*	12,367	1,879	16,311	30,557
14,097	*2,236*	19,156	4,281	20,226	43,663
660,070		23,690	10,449	6,055	40,194
330,720	*2,032*	179,599	11,660	72,493	263,752
	[5] 137,836	4,727	49,319	65,374	119,420
		405	7,184	2,566	10,155
3,310	*33*	26,224	6,757	7,861	40,842
422,027	*12,211*	88,521	1,030	16,818	106,369
128,119	*360*	16,356	2,128	9,286	27,770
56,827	*1,967*	10,799	3,588	21,336	35,723
48,815	*1,738*	9,726	3,069	21,946	34,741
30,698	*1,190*	16,186	2,208	16,169	34,563
63,422	*197*	38,257	4,649	16,379	59,285
29,847		6,670	830	8,149	15,649
1,887,380	137,836	478,934	111,518	327,503	917,955
750,631		216,302	2,221	72,634	291,157
8,794	3,035	3,220		2,161	5,381
			5,660	75,023	80,683
2,659,405	140,871	714,496	147,801	489,705	1,352,002
2,132,726	151,465	636,179	136,908	492,629	1,265,716
2,047,262	189,373	625,301	174,070	500,140	1,299,511
2,214,947	218,743	621,472	199,513	485,559	1,306,544
2,361,973	223,858	573,135	210,474	393,636	1,280,740

[4] All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

[5] Includes 15,189 copies of items sent to borrowers in lieu of lending.

APPENDIX 6

Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

	1980	1981
Purchase of sound reproducers	129,700	56,000
Acquisitions		
Books, including music		
Recorded titles	1,735	1,782
(containers) [1]	1,789,500	1,515,200
Press-braille titles	235	322
(volumes) [1]	30,100	50,800
Hand-copied braille titles	795	571
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	201	213
Cassette titles produced at NLS/BPH	131	119
Commercial recordings (containers)	3,298	7,158
Thermoform braille volumes	19,324	14,086
Large print music (volumes)	250	56
Magazines, including music		
Recorded titles	39	39
(containers) [1]	5,491,210	5,857,700
Press-braille titles	35	35
(volumes) [1]	741,110	693,900
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	5	4
Music scores		
Press-braille titles	1,222	447
(volumes)	6,570	2,412
Hand-copied braille masters	39	8
Thermoform braille volumes	671	820
Large-type masters produced by volunteers	57	14
Large-type volumes produced by volunteers	984	14

[1] Includes materials deposited in network libraries.

	1980	1981
Certification of volunteers		
Literary braille transcribers	382	338
Braille proofreaders	6	7
Braille music transcribers	10	8
Braille mathematics transcribers	3	17
Tape narrators	18	20
Circulation		
Regional and subregional libraries		
Recorded disc containers	11,245,100	11,332,400
Recorded cassette containers [2]	4,919,900	5,625,600
Braille volumes	627,700	629,300
NLS/BPH direct service (overseas)		
Recorded disc containers [3]	12,700	13,500
Recorded cassette containers	5,000	6,300
Braille volumes [3]	2,200	2,200
NLS/BPH music [3]		
Recorded disc containers	700	1,200
Recorded cassette containers	21,700	28,600
Braille volumes	12,200	13,500
Large-type volumes	4,700	6,600
Interlibrary loan		
Multistate centers [4]		
Recorded disc containers	[5] 16,500	18,500
Recorded cassette containers	[5] 5,300	8,300
Tapes (cassette and open-reel)	[5] 28,300	35,200
Braille volumes	[5] 5,800	10,900
NLS/BPH		
Recorded disc containers	300	400
Recorded cassette containers	200	100
Braille volumes	12,300	12,000
Duplication (cassette or open-reel)	7,000	4,600

[2] Includes open-reel tape.
[3] Reflects inclusion of direct circulation magazines.
[4] Reflects temporary NLS/BPH activity on behalf of Multistate Center Midlands in FY 1980.
[5] Adjusted total.

	1980	1981
Readership		
Regional and subregional libraries		
Recorded disc	435,490	428,510
Recorded cassette [6]	330,230	376,270
Braille	23,770	23,860
NLS/BPH direct service (overseas)		
Recorded disc	210	230
Recorded cassette	220	240
Braille	20	30
NLS/BPH music [7]		
Recorded disc	280	4,880
Recorded cassette	2,050	3,840
Braille	690	990
Large-type	530	800

[6] Includes open-reel tape.

[7] Reflects revision of accounting policy to conform with NLS procedures.

APPENDIX 7

Photoduplication

	Total 1980	Total 1981
Photostat exposures	19,254	15,273
Electrostatic prints		
Catalog cards	100,214	32,859
Other material	517,802	516,972
Negative microfilm exposures		
Catalog cards	735,243	199,361
Books, etc.		
Filmed at Library of Congress	10,733,742	10,801,365
Filmed in New Delhi	431,675	550,372
Positive microfilm (in feet)	4,115,584	4,121,440
Enlargement prints from microfilm	4,623	6,018
Photographic negatives (copy, line, and view)	7,907	9,323
Photographic contact prints	20,256	22,560
Photographic projection prints	14,555	11,400
Slides and transparencies (including color)	8,383	6,393
Black line and blueprints	1,910	1,345
Diazo (microfiche)	245,565	211,399

APPENDIX 8

Preservation and Restoration

	1980	1981
IN ORIGINAL FORM		
Books		
Volumes bound or rebound (commercial binding)	181,601	222,653
Rare books and related materials bound, rebound, restored, reconditioned, or otherwise treated	19,020	16,594
Total volumes	200,621	239,247
Nonbook materials		
Manuscripts preserved or restored (individual sheets)	8,210	7,006
Maps preserved, restored, or otherwise treated	13,845	14,270
Prints and photographs preserved or restored	9,834	2,974
Total nonbook items	31,889	24,250
IN OTHER FORMS		
Brittle books and serials converted to microfilm (exposures)	3,460,294	3,350,000
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm (exposures)		
Retrospective materials	1,398,421	706,349
Current materials	1,759,054	1,194,666
Deteriorating still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	465	1,562
Deteriorating motion pictures replaced by or converted to safety-base film (feet)	281,870	60,708
Sound recordings		
Deteriorating discs converted to magnetic tape	6,564	5,792
Deteriorating tapes converted to magnetic tape	296	724
Deteriorating cylinders, wire recordings, etc., converted to magnetic tape	354	321
Recordings cleaned and packed	6,639	7,656

APPENDIX 9

Employment

	1980	1981		
	Total	Paid from appropriations to the Library	Other funds	Total
Office of the Librarian	68	59	8	67
Management	927	728	171	899
National Programs	84	73	14	87
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	134	157		157
Total, National Programs	218	230	14	244
Copyright Office	576	567		567
Law Library	88	92		92
Congressional Research Service	889	849	3	852
Processing Services				
General services	1,095	963	8	971
Cataloging distribution service	397	395		395
Special foreign currency program	8	9		9
Total, Processing Services [1]	1,500	1,367	8	1,375
Research Services	1,120	860	245	1,105
Total, all departments	5,386	4,752	449	5,201

[1] Does not include local personnel hired for overseas programs.

APPENDIX 10

Financial Statistics

SUMMARY

	Unobligated balance from previous year	Appropriations or receipts 1981
APPROPRIATED FUNDS		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	$567,669.19	[1] $113,113,183.03
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office		[2] 14,701,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service		29,689,000.00
Books for the blind and physically handicapped		32,890,650.00
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	1,702,808.31	3,479,000.00
Furniture and furnishings	3,296,495.80	1,686,250.00
Total annual appropriations	5,566,973.30	195,559,083.03
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Consolidated working funds		
No-year	1,574,349.21	1,011,741.82
1981		8,875,020.75
1980–81	83,811.44	55,000.00
1981–82		383,633.00
Total transfers from other government agencies	1,658,160.65	10,325,395.57
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS [3]	3,815,271.75	6,096,289.22
Total all funds	11,040,405.70	211,980,767.82

[1] Includes Cataloging Distribution Service receipts, amounting to $6,489,083.03, that were available for obligation in accordance with Public Law 95–94, approved August 5, 1977.

[2] Includes copyright registration receipts, amounting to $4,500,000, that were available for obligation in accordance with Public Law 95–94, approved August 5, 1977.

[3] The principal value of all Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

In the U.S. Treasury	
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	$20,000
Public debt securities	1,411,113
Permanent loan	4,788,160
Total	6,219,273

STATEMENT

Total available for obligation 1981	Obligated 1981	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1982
$113,680,852.22	$112,905,453.64	$470,895.25	$304,503.33
14,701,000.00	14,474,980.46	226,019.54	
29,689,000.00	29,652,199.36	36,800.64	
32,890,650.00	32,186,174.25	704,475.75	
5,181,808.31	3,443,797.15		1,738,011.16
4,982,745.80	3,933,326.71	32,675.17	1,016,743.92
201,126,056.33	196,595,931.57	1,470,866.35	3,059,258.41
2,586,091.03	2,586,091.03		
8,875,020.75	8,875,020.75		
138,811.44	138,811.44		
383,633.00	383,633.00		
11,983,556.22	11,983,556.22		
9,911,560.97	6,223,281.93		3,688,279.04
223,021,173.52	214,802,769.72	1,470,866.35	6,747,537.45

Outside the U.S. Treasury (market value September 30, 1981)

Archer M. Huntington Fund	$1,163,000
McKim Fund	965,000
Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund	55,000
Total	2,183,000
Total investments	8,402,273

GIFT AND

Fund and donor	Purpose
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard [4]	
Library of Congress Trust Fund,[5] U.S. Treasury investment accounts	
Babine, Alexis V., bequest	Purchase of Slavic material
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American history, with surplus available for purchase and maintenance of materials for the historical collections of the Library
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographical services
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Promotion and encouragement of an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States
Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson	Provision of one or more annual, free public lectures on music or its literature
	Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature
Evans (Archibald B.) Fund	Purchase of original American 18th-century newspapers
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association	Enrichment of music collection
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.	Chair of aeronautics
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest	Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind
Huntington, Archer M.	
Donation	Purchase of Hispanic material
Donation	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature
Bequest	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry

[4] Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury.

TRUST FUNDS

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1981	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1981	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1982
$20,000.00	$5,292.72	$2,601.86	$7,894.58	$3,264.10	$4,630.48
6,684.74	2,279.54	685.45	2,964.99		2,964.99
83,083.31	26,308.36	9,114.87	35,423.23	782.01	34,641.22
14,843.15	3,547.23	1,210.30	4,757.53	22.00	4,735.53
93,307.98	10,923.24	7,608.06	18,531.30	11,078.47	7,452.83
804,444.26	83,674.35	104,646.87	188,321.22	82,127.19	106,194.03
6,000.00	2,421.54	489.21	2,910.75	200.00	2,710.75
6,585.03	1,129.21	653.97	1,783.18		1,783.18
25,000.00	8,973.73	4,188.59	13,162.32	1,630.00	11,532.32
1,000.00	180.87	90.98	271.85		271.85
11,659.09	2,624.25	1,633.00	4,257.25	790.20	3,467.05
90,654.22	78,493.86	16,106.78	94,600.64	3,721.42	90,879.22
5,227.31	4,202.97	894.23	5,097.20		5,097.20
112,305.74	15,909.71	10,093.34	26,003.05	9,900.00	16,103.05
49,746.52	11,161.91	4,758.27	15,920.18	679.25	15,240.93
98,525.40	9,106.53	8,384.60	17,491.13	7,595.58	9,895.55

[1] Authorized under Public Law 541, 68th Congress, March 3, 1925, as amended, "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and for other purposes."

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued	
Jurow (Mae and Irving) Fund	Provision of harpsichord concerts at the Library
Kaplan (Milton) Fund	Purchase of 18th- and 19th-century American prints, drawings, and photographs
Kostelanetz (Andre) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, kinescopes, recordings, and other materials for the Music Division
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Furtherance of the art of music composition
Kroyt (Boris and Sonya) Memorial Fund	Benefit the concert program developed through the Music Division
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth	Furtherance of music
Miller, Dayton C., bequest	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes
National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.	Provision of reading matter for the blind and the employment of blind persons to provide library services for the blind
Pennell, Joseph, bequest	Purchase of materials in the fine arts for the Pennell Collection
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman	Maintenance of a consultantship or other appropriate purpose
Reid (Samuel Chester) Trust Fund	Provision of a yearly grant to a "promising, talented, and creative writer of the American Scene"
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections, and its services
Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Norman P. Scala	Arrangement, editing, and publication of materials in the Scala bequest
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association	Aid and advancement of musical research
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern	Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial Fund	Maintenance of an exhibit of cartoon and caricature originals

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1981	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1981	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1982
$50,000.00		$5,848.06	$5,848.06		$5,848.06
2,985.00	$832.42	388.42	1,220.84	$193.33	1,027.51
10,000.00		1,301.23	1,301.23		1,301.23
208,099.41	61,931.07	29,411.60	91,342.67	8,144.06	83,198.61
87,020.61		3,912.50	3,912.50		3,912.50
10,691.59	4,353.48	1,105.72	5,459.20		5,459.20
20,548.18	1,647.30	1,675.50	3,322.80	652.77	2,670.03
36,015.00	14,295.71	4,457.70	18,753.41		18,753.41
303,250.46	22,731.09	24,726.47	47,457.56	37,537.49	9,920.07
290,500.00	53,396.42	37,790.85	91,187.27	3,729.14	87,458.13
74,126.07		2,186.80	2,186.80		2,186.80
62,703.75	28,887.47	8,506.19	37,393.66	(302.25)	37,695.91
92,228.85	8,681.87	7,988.11	16,669.98	2,139.50	14,530.48
12,088.13	7,674.56	1,453.68	9,128.24		9,128.24
27,548.58	3,835.48	3,583.42	7,418.90	127.05	7,291.85
700,000.00	27,782.07	64,376.33	92,158.40	43,760.83	48,397.57

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued	
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature and poetry in this country, and for the presentation of literature in general
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows given by Mrs. Whittall, and presentation of programs in which those instruments are used
Wilbur, James B.	
Donation	Reproduction of manuscript sources on American history in European archives
Bequest	Establishment of a chair of geography
Bequest	Preservation of source materials for American history
Total, U.S. Treasury investment accounts	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, bank investment department accounts	
Huntington, Archer M.[6]	Equipment for and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
McKim Fund, established under bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim [7]	Support of the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano and of related activities
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial Fund	Establishment and maintenance of an exhibit of cartoon and caricature originals
Total, bank investment department accounts	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Abrams (Harry N.) Fund	Purchase of copies of *Treasures of the Library of Congress*
Ackerman, Carl W., estate of	Publication of a catalog of the Carl Ackerman Collection
Africana Acquisitions Fund	Purchase of publications for the Africana Collection
Alaska, State of	Furtherance of a cooperative project for the arrangement, description, and microfilming of the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America, Diocese of Alaska

[6] Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately $1,163,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1981	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1981	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1982
$957,977.79	$170,471.04	$133,395.24	$303,866.28	$76,162.66	$227,703.62
1,538,609.44	152,608.96	200,151.33	352,760.29	66,567.26	286,193.03
192,671.36	53,158.76	18,635.44	71,794.20	13,278.48	58,515.72
81,856.92	28,572.56	7,259.57	35,832.13	10,108.58	25,723.55
31,285.29	13,082.92	2,550.85	15,633.77	8,046.34	7,587.43
6,199,273.18	914,880.48	731,263.53	1,646,144.01	388,671.36	1,257,472.65
	26,741.05	44,509.97	71,251.02	49,779.14	21,471.88
	62,529.01	40,000.00	102,529.01	88,500.54	14,028.47
	8,733.71	3,706.37	12,440.08	8,900.00	3,540.08
	98,003.77	88,216.34	186,220.11	147,179.68	39,040.43
	450.00	11,749.57	12,199.57	480.60	11,718.97
	515.15		515.15		515.15
		430.32	430.32		430.32
	5,262.30		5,262.30	1,262.30	4,000.00

[7] Bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, principally in the form of securities, valued at approximately $965,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress. Income invested in short-term securities is valued at approximately $250,000.

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	Toward preparation of a bibliography of Slavic and East European studies
American Council of Learned Societies	Furtherance of a program for the acquisition of publications from Europe
American Folklife Center, various donors	Toward expenses of the Center
American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc.	Preservation of drawings from the 1792 competition for designs for the Capitol and the President's House
American Library Association	Editing the *National Union Catalog*
	For use by the director of the Processing Department
	For use by the Network Development Office
American Psychological Association	Furtherance of work in the Manuscript Division in connection with the Archives of the Association
Belmear (Herbert W.) Memorial Fund	For use by employees in emergency situations
Bloch (Ernest) Society	Furtherance of music
Bogdonoff Fund	Support of chamber music concerts at the Library of Congress
Business Week Magazine	For use by the Copyright Office
Cafritz (Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation	Seminars to commemorate or celebrate important events or persons
	Support of the opening program for the Performing Arts Library in the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
	Support of the Council of Scholars
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching	Support of a symposium on creativity
Center for the Book, various donors	Expenses of the Center
Centro Venezolano Americano	Support of activities relating to the special collections
Childs (James Bennett) Fund	Support of publications and programs concerning government documents
Congressional Continuing Education Fund, various donors	Toward expenses of programs offered by the Congressional Research Service to members of Congress and their staffs

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1981	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1981	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1982
	$9,010.16	$13,100.00	$22,110.16	$3,524.52	$18,585.64
	264.50		264.50	264.50	
	2,178.74	1,785.00	3,963.74	2,670.32	1,293.42
	3,031.55		3,031.55	16.07	3,015.48
	198,955.76	100,000.00	298,955.76	298,955.76	
	1,236.87	540.67	1,777.54	502.28	1,275.26
	47.25		47.25	47.25	
	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00
		275.00	275.00	60.00	215.00
	471.88		471.88	281.91	189.97
		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
	55.67	5,300.00	5,355.67	41.00	5,314.67
	22,265.46	3,164.56	25,430.02	1,703.99	23,726.03
	7,767.18		7,767.18		7,767.18
		18,959.44	18,959.44	4,152.00	14,807.44
	53,210.00		53,210.00	53,210.00	
	72,916.85	59,980.08	132,896.93	77,181.85	55,715.08
	204.79	3,714.10	3,918.89	3,459.12	459.77
		1,420.70	1,420.70		1,420.70
		3,550.45	3,550.45	1,707.00	1,843.45

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Support of conversion of name authority records
	Support of the Cataloging in Publication Program
	To facilitate the sale of machine-readable cataloging records and information
	Support of a survey of on-line public catalog users
Documents Expediting Project, various contributors	Distribution of documents to participating libraries
Engelhard (Charles W.) Fund	Chair of history or literature in his memory
Federal Library Committee, various donors	Expenses of the committee
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Finlandia Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of noncurrent materials in the Finnish field
Ford Foundation	Support of a revised and enlarged edition of Edmund C. Burnett's *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*
	Support of advisory groups of the Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning
Foreign program, various contributors	Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under Public Law 480 in Egypt Israel
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Bangladesh under Public Law 480
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under Public Law 480 Fiscal year 1962 Fiscal year 1980 Fiscal year 1981
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Indonesia under the terms of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended in 1968
	Acquisition of publications from Sri Lanka
	Acquisition of publications from the Middle East
	Acquisition of publications from Nepal
	Acquisition of publications from Burma

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1981	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1981	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1982
	$0.67	$47,000.00	$47,000.67	$47,000.67	
		11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	
		17,943.88	17,943.88		$17,943.88
		5,000.00	5,000.00	1,615.24	3,384.76
	163,259.88	141,826.60	305,086.48	156,294.81	148,791.67
	19,288.64	61,008.52	80,297.16	42,133.71	38,163.45
	48,608.99	130,381.52	178,990.51	63,931.09	115,059.42
	1,339.85		1,339.85	1,134.76	205.09
	107.55		107.55		107.55
	13,354.53	10,917.00	24,271.53	17,302.41	6,969.12
	464.53		464.53	94.46	370.07
	3,592.09		3,592.09	1,797.28	1,794.81
	9,549.56		9,549.56	5,071.25	4,478.31
	7,761.35	22,750.00	30,511.35	12,581.31	17,930.04
	97.85		97.85		97.85
	16,000.00		16,000.00	16,000.00	
		12,500.00	12,500.00	500.00	12,000.00
	59,702.91	186,390.31	246,093.22	134,557.29	111,535.93
	3,313.88	23,185.00	26,498.88	5,699.01	20,799.87
	112,138.92	155,742.65	267,881.57	231,435.28	36,446.29
	6,404.00	18,713.00	25,117.00	7,204.25	17,912.75
		1,050.00	1,050.00		1,050.00

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Forest Press, Inc.	Toward the cost of a 5-year project to edit the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*
Friends of Music, various donors	Furtherance of music
Friends of the Folk Archive, various donors	Expenses of the Archive of Folk Song
George Washington University	Furtherance of the Library of Congress-George Washington University joint graduate program in American thought and culture
German Marshall Fund of the United States	Expenses of a study of corporate-shareholder tax integration in selected European countries by the Congressional Research Service
Gish (Lillian) Foundation	Furtherance of the Library's programs
Gottscho (Samuel H.) Fund	Acquisititon of photographic negatives from the Gottscho-Schleisner Archives
Green (Constance McLaughlin) Fund	Purchase of materials for the general collections of the Library
Gulbenkian Foundation	Acquisition of Armenian books and periodicals published before 1967
Heineman Foundation	Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division
Hispanic Publication Fund, various donors	For use by the Librarian in the support of Hispanic activities of the Library
Ilford, Inc.	Expenses of the *Autochromes: Color Photography Comes of Age* exhibition
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
IBM Corp.	Toward preparation of the Charles Eames collection
Jurow (Mae and Irving) Fund	Support of a special concert by Igor Kipnis
Kaplan (J. M.) Fund	Toward acquisition of Ardeshir Mohassess' drawings of the crisis in Iran
Kennedy (John F.) Center for the Performing Arts	Purchase of library materials for the center

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1981	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1981	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1982
	$33,268.98	$90,696.00	$123,964.98	$116,085.05	$7,879.93
	1,966.51	3,325.00	5,291.51	2,007.69	3,283.82
	1,588.25	327.00	1,915.25	500.00	1,415.25
	4,740.00	[a] (4,740.00)			
	61.03		61.03		61.03
	26,386.53		26,386.53		26,386.53
	1,560.00	15,753.35	17,313.35	101.00	17,212.35
	15.00	25.00	40.00	35.00	5.00
	645.07		645.07	565.38	79.69
	1,989.77	5,000.00	6,989.77	6,989.77	
		10,185.07	10,185.07	80.00	10,105.07
	218.60		218.60	218.60	
	10,253.73	9,812.17	20,065.90	1,791.11	18,274.79
	150,000.00		150,000.00	2,325.27	147,674.73
		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
		3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	
	194.38		194.38	192.19	2.19

[a] Reflects transfer of prior years' receipts to the Center for the Book fund to support work on the Library's Americana Collections.

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Knight, John	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Knoxville International Energy Exposition	Toward expenses of a folklife festival in conjunction with the 1982 World's Fair
Librarian's Office, various donors	Purchase of special material for the office
	Toward expenses of support services
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest	Purchase of music
Louchheim, Katie S.	Processing her papers in the Manuscript Division
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund	Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations
Louisiana Colonial Records Project, various contributors	To microfilm Louisiana colonial documents
Luce, Clare Boothe	Furtherance of the work of organizing her personal papers in the Library of Congress
Luce, Henry R.	Furtherance of the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress
McGraw-Hill, Inc.	Furtherance of the program to develop a Center for the Book in the Library of Congress
Mellon, Paul	Purchase of a collection of Sigmund Freud letters
Middle East Studies Association	Expenses of the Near East Union List Project
National Serials Data Program, various donors	Toward expenses of the program
Naval Historical Foundation	Processing the Naval Historical Foundation Collections deposited in the Library of Congress
Organization of American States	Preparation of a third edition of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*
Portner (Mildred Chaffin) Fund	Toward expenses to retain in a consulting capacity experts in the preservation of records created by the Library of Congress
Program for the blind, various donors	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Publications, various donors	Toward expenses of publications

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1981	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1981	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1982
	$290.27		$290.27		$290.27
		$16,216.00	16,216.00	$16,052.77	163.23
	2,433.96	17,171.93	19,605.89		19,605.89
	5,788.00	4,297.00	10,085.00	1,500.00	8,585.00
	477.66	47.65	525.31		525.31
	429.28		429.28		429.28
	2,618.36	[*] 14,559.19	17,177.55	82.00	17,095.55
	43.29		43.29		43.29
	4,447.05		4,447.05		4,447.05
	1,884.46		1,884.46		1,884.46
	3,333.62		3,333.62	2,574.82	758.80
	2.39		2.39		2.39
	4,607.04	61,788.56	66,395.60	41,492.85	24,902.75
	139.86		139.86	44.82	95.04
	610.98		610.98		610.98
		5,000.00	5,000.00	490.86	4,509.14
	1,705.00	250.00	1,955.00		1,955.00
	1,534.00	794.80	2,328.80	1,656.28	672.52
	1,585.85		1,585.85		1,585.85

[*] Does not include securities, valued at approximately $55,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Radio Corporation of America	For use by the Music Division
Research Libraries Group, various donors	Acquisition of publications from Eastern Africa
Rhode Island, State of	Support of the Rhode Island Folklife Project
Rizzuto, Angelo A., estate of	Arrangement, publication, and preservation of the photographs of New York known as the Anthony Angel Collection
Rodgers and Hammerstein, Inc.	Support of the Richard Rodgers seminar
Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Fund	Purchase of books to be added to the Rosenwald Collection
Rowan and Littlefield, Inc.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the quinquennial edition of the Library of Congress *National Union Catalog*
	Publication of the juvenilia catalog
	Preparation cost in connection with the filming of the *Slavic (Cyrillic) Union Catalog*
Schwartz (Bern) Photographic Fund	Acquisition of original photographic prints, negatives, and transparencies
Seagram (Joseph E.) & Sons, Inc.	Support of expenses of the program marking the gift of Seagram County Court House Archives
	Expenses of matting photographs from the Seagram County Court House Project
Sears, Roebuck and Co.	Support of a seminar on the acquisition of Latin American library materials
Sham, Donald	Purchase of backup microfilm copies of damaged volumes in the Law Library
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest	Purchase of an original music manuscript or manuscripts
Standard Oil Company of California	Support of a meeting of the Council of Scholars
Stern (Alfred Whital) Publication Fund	Toward expenses of cataloging the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors	Toward expenses of the project

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1981	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1981	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1982
	$1,054.73	$1,746.22	$2,800.95	$1,276.72	$1,524.23
	5,175.23	11,000.00	16,175.23	9,652.22	6,523.01
				(134.00)	134.00
	767.08		767.08		767.08
	3,164.56	[19] (3,164.56)			
	25.00		25.00	17.50	7.50
	222,701.78		222,701.78	97,609.56	125,092.22
	732.95		732.95	732.95	
	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00
	3,364.80	5,000.00	8,364.80	8,364.80	
		2,000.00	2,000.00	256.00	1,744.00
		19,407.00	19,407.00	5,882.39	13,524.61
	153.75		153.75		153.75
	41.87		41.87		41.87
	4,156.91		4,156.91		4,156.91
		18,500.00	18,500.00	5,735.39	12,764.61
		4,391.01	4,391.01		4,391.01
	12,142.11	15,460.88	27,602.99	20,884.63	6,718.36

[19] Reflects transfer of previous year's receipts to the Cafritz Commemorative Seminars Fund.

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Swann Foundation	Support of exhibitions of caricatures and cartoons
	Toward expenses of the exhibition of the work of José Guadalupe Posada and related publications
Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning, various donors	Support of advisory groups of this organization
Time-Life Books, Inc.	Purchase of Library materials for the collections of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division
Times Mirror	Support of expenses of the dinner honoring the book *Treasures of the Library of Congress*
Tinker Foundation	Support of the third edition of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*
United States-Spanish Committee for Educational and Cultural Affairs	Support of Spanish Scholars of the Council of Scholars
Waters (Edward N.) Fund	Publication of facsimiles of rare and significant items, especially manuscripts, in the Music Division
Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of	Purchase of antique stringed musical instruments
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Revolving fund service fees	
Alverthorpe Fund	Inactive—transferred to Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund in fiscal 1981
American Folklife Center	Support of publications and related expenses
Cafritz Foundation Scholarly Activities Fund	Inactive—transferred to related gift fund in fiscal 1981
	Support of publication of Library exhibit catalogs and related expenses
Childs (James Bennett) Fund	Inactive—transferred to related gift fund in fiscal 1981
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund	Support of publications
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Inactive—transferred to related gift fund in fiscal 1981
Da Capo Fund	Support of concerts, publications, recordings, and broadcasts relating to Music Division programs and collections
Engelhard (Jane) Fund	Inactive—transferred to Librarian's Office for purchase of special material

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1981	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1981	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1982
	$50.00		$50.00		$50.00
	17.92		17.92	$(19.71)	37.63
	363.08		363.08		363.08
		$10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
		25,000.00	25,000.00	22,583.97	2,416.03
		24,000.00	24,000.00	7,098.05	16,901.95
		12,000.00	12,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00
		1,350.00	1,350.00		1,350.00
	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
	1,377,560.00	1,477,777.64	2,855,337.64	1,589,799.22	1,265,538.42
	30,355.15	(20,122.94)	10,232.21	10,232.21	
	5,054.82	24,357.40	29,412.22	22,222.72	7,189.50
	17,922.01	(17,922.01)			
	10,960.21	18,207.08	29,167.29	20,981.61	8,185.68
	1,370.70	(1,370.70)			
	30,158.52	161,903.99	192,062.51	127,884.27	64,178.24
	12,226.12	(12,226.12)			
	72,804.78	9,571.39	82,376.17	44,043.31	38,332.86
	2,004.72	(2,004.72)			

Fund and donor	Purpose
Revolving fund service fees—Continued	
Frissell (Toni) Fund	Maintenance of the Toni Frissell Collection of photographs in the Library of Congress
Green (Constance McLaughlin) Revolving Fund	Support of materials related to the Library of Congress and its collections
Hispanic Foundation Publication Fund	Inactive—transferred to related gift fund in fiscal 1981
Insurance Company of North America	Inactive—transferred to related gift fund in fiscal 1981
Kraus (Hans P.) Publication Fund	Inactive—transferred to Hispanic Foundation publication gift fund in fiscal 1981
Library of Congress Publications Fund	Inactive—transferred to Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund
Photoduplication Service	Support of reproduction of materials in various forms
Pickford (Mary) Company	Support of the preservation of motion picture and television program films from nonprofit film archives
Recording Laboratory	Support of reproduction of materials in recorded form
Sale of *The Stradivari Memorial*	Inactive—transferred to gift fund for use by the Music Division
Stern (Alfred Whital) Publication Fund	Inactive—transferred to related gift fund in fiscal 1981
Traveling Exhibits Fund	Support of traveling exhibits
Various Donors	Conversion of motion picture film to a safety base
Waters (Edward N.) Fund	Inactive—transferred to related gift fund in fiscal 1981
Total service fees	
Total, all gift and trust funds	

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1981	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1981	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1982
	$1,810.45	$511.50	$2,321.95	$1,177.50	$1,144.45
	4,693.04	43,082.68	47,775.72	23,918.29	23,857.43
	8,530.59	(8,530.59)			
	8,721.49	(8,937.17)	(215.68)	(215.68)	
	247.50	(247.50)			
	11,563.71	(11,563.71)			
	986,532.69	3,334,635.30	4,321,167.99	3,584,709.57	736,458.42
	1,508.75		1,508.75		1,508.75
	167,590.97	252,126.97	419,717.94	236,009.27	183,708.67
	665.16	(665.16)			
	4,291.01	(4,291.01)			
	4,002.09	10,193.00	14,195.09	10,501.06	3,694.03
	35,170.30	31,072.17	66,242.47	12,903.44	53,339.03
	1,350.00	(1,350.00)			
	1,419,534.78	3,796,429.85	5,215,964.63	4,094,367.57	1,121,597.06
	3,815,271.75	6,096,289.22	9,911,560.97	6,223,281.93	3,688,279.04

SUMMARY OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS

Permanent loan principal:	
Balance October 1, 1980	$4,177,013.03
Plus additions	
November 10, 1980	57,409.38
January 21, 1981	1,900.00
March 31, 1981	32,291.85
April 15, 1981	400,000.00
May 6, 1981	294.38
July 15, 1981	71,922.01
August 26, 1981	45,125.00
September 2, 1981	2,204.06
8⅛% market bonds due May 15, 1994–99, purchased on January 7, 1976 (face value $1,340,000)	
Permanent loan balance September 30, 1981	4,788,159.71
Income invested in 6¾% market notes due September 30, 1981 (face value $348,000)	332,574.23
Income on Treasury investments	

AND RELATED INCOME

Interest on permanent loan	Interest on 8⅛% market bonds due May 15, 1994–99 (net)	Interest on 6¾% market notes due September 30, 1981	Total income fiscal 1981
	$111,678.06		
$580,669.70			
		$38,915.77	
580,669.70	111,678.06	38,915.77	731,263.53

APPENDIX 11

Legislation

Public Law 96–369, approved October 1, 1980, made continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1981 through December 15, 1980. Section 101(c) of this act established the appropriated amounts for the Library of Congress by reference to H.R. 7593, which passed the House of Representatives on July 21, 1980. This act [1] provided funds for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and Expenses	
Library of Congress [2]	$102,181,000
Copyright Office [3]	9,546,000
Congressional Research Service	28,656,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	34,337,000
Collection and distribution of library materials	
U.S. currency	389,900
U.S.-owned foreign currency	3,568,100
Furniture and furnishings	1,775,000

Public Law 96–536, approved December 16, 1980, made further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1981 through June 5, 1981.

Public Law 97–12, approved June 5, 1981, made further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1981 through September 30, 1981, and made supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1981. The act appropriated the following additional amounts for increased pay costs:

Salaries and Expenses	
Library of Congress	2,908,000

In addition, $883,600 to be derived by release of that amount withheld from obligation by the Librarian of Congress pursuant to section 101(c) of Public Law 96–536; $1,446,350 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and expenses" by release of that amount withheld from obligation by the Librarian of Congress pursuant to section 101(c) of Public Law 96–536; and $88,750 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Furniture and furnishings" by release of that amount withheld from obligation by the Librarian of Congress pursuant to section 101(c) of Public Law 96–536.

Copyright Office	655,000

In addition, $200,300 to be derived by release of that amount withheld from obligation by the Librarian of Congress pursuant to section 101(c) of Public Law 96–536.

Congressional Research Service	1,033,000

In addition, $573,000 to be derived by release of that amount withheld from obligation by the Librarian of Congress pursuant to section 101(c) of Public Law 96–536.

Books for the blind and physically handicapped .....

$219,000 to be derived by release of that amount withheld from obligation by the Librarian of Congress pursuant to section 101(c) of Public Law 96–536.

Special Foreign Currency Program [4] $21,000

[1] Of the total budget authority provided in this act, for payments not required by law, 2 percent shall be withheld from obligation and expenditure pursuant to Section 309 of H.R. 7593.

[2] No more than $6,500,000 of the funds credited to this appropriation during fiscal 1981 from receipts from the sale of catalog cards, technical publications, etc., shall be available for obligation during the fiscal year.

[3] No more than $4,500,000 of the funds credited to this appropriation during fiscal 1981 from copyright receipts shall be available for obligation during the fiscal year.

[4] In addition, this act rescinded $500,000 appropriated under the Special Foreign Currency Program—$414,000 from fiscal year 1981 appropriations and $86,000 from fiscal year 1979 appropriations.

APPENDIX 12

Exhibits

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITIONS

TEN FIRST STREET, SOUTHEAST: CONGRESS BUILDS A LIBRARY, 1886–1897. Photographs, drawings, documents, and memorabilia associated with the construction of the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building were displayed. Opened November 1980.

ON VIEW FROM THE POSTER COLLECTION. Sixty-six posters recently acquired by the Library and dating from 1840 to the present were exhibited. Poster subjects ranged from commercial products to opera and from circuses to jazz. An original linoleum cut by Picasso was also part of this exhibit. December 1980 to July 1981.

THE WORLD ENCOMPASSED. On exhibit were some exceptionally unusual and valuable items recently donated to the Library, including a silver medal commemorating Sir Francis Drake's circumnavigation, a mid fourteenth-century French Book of Hours, and a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. March to September 1981.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 38TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Included in this exhibition were 166 black-and-white and color photographs of 1980 events taken by members of the association. April to September 1981.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN POSTERS ON VIEW. A selection of forty-six posters that were acquired by the Library during the past year through gifts, exchanges, purchases, and copyright deposits was presented. Included in the show was the first twenty-four-sheet billboard poster, an 8 by 19½ foot lithograph of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair." Opened September 1981.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITIONS

AUTOCHROMES: COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY COMES OF AGE. Closed September 1981.

OPERA IN VIENNA, KENNEDY CENTER. Closed September 1981.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

CREATIVITY: ITS MANY FACES. November 1980 to February 1981.

NINTH ANNUAL LC EMPLOYEE ART AND CRAFT SHOW. December 1980 to January 1981.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF MUSIC COPYRIGHT IN AMERICA. February 3, 1981.

FRENCH COUTUMES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Opened May 1981.

HIGHLIGHTS OF A DECADE, KENNEDY CENTER. Opened September 1981.

HOUSES OF JUSTICE: COUNTY COURT ARCHITECTURE. Opened September 1981.

GENERATION TO GENERATION: SHARING THE INTANGIBLE. Opened September 1981.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 37TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Shown in Louisville, Ky., Middletown, Conn., Jacksonville, Fla., and Eau Claire, Wisc.

AUTOCHROMES: COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY COMES OF AGE. Shown in Long Beach, Calif., and Daytona Beach, Fla.

WOMEN LOOK AT WOMEN. Shown in Allentown, Pa., and Gulf-Square, Fla.

APPENDIX 13

Concerts, Lectures, and Other Programs

CONCERTS

Presented under the Auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

1980

OCTOBER 30. The National Gallery Strings.

NOVEMBER 21. The Prague String Quartet.

DECEMBER 5. The Cleveland Quartet.

1981

JANUARY 30. The Aeolian Chamber Players.

FEBRUARY 6. The New York Renaissance Band.

FEBRUARY 13. Joel Krosnick, cello; Gilbert Kalish, piano.

FEBRUARY 20. Bracha Eden and Alexander Tamir, duo-pianists; Fred Begun and Douglas Day, percussion.

FEBRUARY 27. The New World String Quartet and Doriot Anthony Dwyer, flute.

MARCH 13. The Concord String Quartet.

MARCH 20. The Musicians of Swanne Alley.

APRIL 24. Tashi.

MAY 2. The New Arts Trio; Naumburg Foundation Award Winners (cosponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation).

MAY 9. Lucy Shelton, soprano; Margo Garrett, piano; Anand Devendra, clarinet; Joseph Swensen, violin; Naumburg Foundation Award Winners (cosponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation).

JUNE 6. The Liederkreis Ensemble; Naumburg Foundation Award Winners (cosponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation).

JULY 11. The North Carolina Chamber Orchestra; N. Horsanyi, conductor; J. Horsanyi, soprano.

SEPTEMBER 25. The Contemporary Chamber Ensemble; Arthur Weisberg, music director; Elaine Bonazzi, mezzo soprano.

Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

1980

OCTOBER 2, 3. The Juilliard String Quartet with Scott Nickrenz, viola.

OCTOBER 9, 10. The Juilliard String Quartet with Andras Schiff, piano.

OCTOBER 16, 17. The Juilliard String Quartet with Ronald Roseman, oboe.

OCTOBER 23, 24. The Juilliard String Quartet.

DECEMBER 9. "Emily Dickinson: The Poetess Sings," with Carolyn Heafner, soprano (cosponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund).

DECEMBER 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet with Bonnie Hampton, cello.

1981

MARCH 6. Rocco Filippini, cello; Bruno Canino, piano.

MARCH 26, 27, The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 2, 3. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 9, 10. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 16, 17. The Juilliard String Quartet with Claude Frank, piano.

Presented under the Auspices of the McKim Fund

1980

OCTOBER 14. An Evening of Music by Vernon Duke with Kay McCracken Duke, soprano, and For the Love of Music.

1981

JANUARY 16. Ma Si-Hon, violin; Tung Kwong-Kwong, piano.

JUNE 13. Music by Béla Bartók; Zitta Finkelstein, Music Director.

Presented under the Auspices of the Da Capo Fund

1980

NOVEMBER 8. Music from Marlboro.

1981

JANUARY 31. Music from Marlboro.

MAY 7. *Mozart—A Self Portrait* with Leo Smit, piano.

MAY 16. Music from Marlboro.

Presented under the Auspices of the Boris and Sonya Kroyt Fund

1980

NOVEMBER 14. Miles Hoffman and Friends.

1981

JANUARY 23. Carol Wincenc, flute; Eliot Fisk, guitar.

Presented under the Auspices of the Mae and Irving Jurow Fund

1981

MAY 1. Igor Kipnis, harpischord.

Special Programs

1981

FEBRUARY 3. *Our Musical Heritage* (in cooperation with the National Music Publishers' Association and the Norman P. Scala Memorial Fund).

MAY 8. Coro Del Festival; Paul Traver, conductor; Inter-American Music Festival.

Presented under the Auspices of the Hispanic Division

1981

JANUARY 21. Janet Ahlquist, piano.

AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER CONCERTS

1981

MAY 7. The Johnson Mountain Boys playing bluegrass music.

JUNE 4. Blues musicians John Cephas on guitar and Phil Wiggins playing harmonica.

JULY 2. Afro-Cuban music by Kubata.

AUGUST 6. Blues harmonica player J. C. Burris and boogie-woogie pianist Piano Red.

SEPTEMBER 3. The Classical Ballet of Cambodia.

POETRY READINGS, LECTURES, AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

1980

OCTOBER 6. William Meredith, 1978–80 Consultant in Poetry, reading his poems.

1981

JANUARY 26. Maxine Kumin, 1981–82 Consultant in Poetry, reading her poems.

MAY 5. Maxine Kumin, lecture, " 'Stamping a Tiny Foot against God': Some American Women Poets Writing between the Two Wars."

Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund

1980

OCTOBER 21. Michael McClure and Ira Sadoff reading their poems.

NOVEMBER 10. Ray Handy in a dramatic program, "Patrick Brontë, Master of Haworth."

NOVEMBER 17. An Evening of Bulgarian Poetry. Bojidar Bojilov, Georgi Djagarov, Luchezar Elenkov, Vladimir Golev, and Lyubomir Levchev reading their poems; Vladimir Phillipov and William Meredith reading translations.

NOVEMBER 24. Patrick Galvin and Thomas Kinsella reading their poems.

DECEMBER 2. David McAleavey reading his poems and Susan Shreve reading from her fiction.

DECEMBER 9. Carolyn Heafner in a program of poetry and music commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Emily Dickinson (cosponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation).

1981

FEBRUARY 9. Cynthia Macdonald and Ruth Whitman reading their poems.

FEBRUARY 23. Rod Jellema and Dolores Kendrick reading their poems.

MARCH 3. Ruth Stone and Constance Urdang reading their poems.

MARCH 23. The Poetry of Gabriela Mistral, a program by Doris Dana.

MARCH 24. Marvin Bell and Shirley Kaufman reading their poems.

APRIL 7. Adrienne Rich reading her poems.

APRIL 21. Paul Theroux, lecture, "The Uses and Abuses of Patronage."

APRIL 27, 28. "Chekhov in Love," a play presented by The White Barn Theatre Foundation, Inc., Lucille Lortel, Artistic Director.

MAY 4. Cleanth Brooks, lecture, "American Literature: The Past 30 Years," a lecture in observance of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund.

Presented under the Auspices of the Center for the Book

1980

OCTOBER 22. Ian Willison, lecture, "From Bibliotheque du Roi to World Information Network: The National Library in Historical Perspective" (Engelhard Series of Lectures on the Book).

NOVEMBER 17. Peter Dickinson, lecture commemorating National Children's Book Week (cosponsored by the Children's Literature Center).

1981

JANUARY 27, 28. "The *National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints:* A Celebration of Its Completion," a symposium.

FEBRUARY 2. "Good Ideas for Friends' Groups," a forum sponsored to promote Center for the Book projects "Read More About It," "Books Make A Diference," and the American Booksellers Association's "Give-A-Book" program (cosponsored by Friends of Libraries U.S.A.).

MARCH 25. Robert Darnton, "Work and Culture in an Eighteenth-Century Printing Shop" (Engelhard Series of Lectures on the Book).

APRIL 8. Lewis M. Branscomb, lecture,"Video Literacy in the Computer Age," at the third annual meeting of the Center's National Advisory Board.

APRIL 22. James Mosley, illustrated talk, "Eric Gill as Typographer."

MAY 13. "Oral History and the Printed Word," a symposium (cosponsored by the William E. Wiener Oral History Library of the American Jewish Committee).

APPENDIX 14

Library of Congress Publications[1]

ACCESSIONS LISTS. Subscriptions available to libraries from the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, at the addresses indicated.

AFGHANISTAN. Karachi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Annual.

BANGLADESH. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Semiannual.

BRAZIL. American Consulate General, APO Miami 34030. Monthly.

EASTERN AFRICA. Karachi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Bimonthly.

INDIA. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Monthly.

MIDDLE EAST. Karachi-LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan. Monthly.

NEPAL. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Semiannual.

PAKISTAN. Karachi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Monthly.

SOUTHEAST ASIA. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Monthly.

SRI LANKA. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Semiannual.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1980. 1981. 232 p. Cloth. $10. Free to libraries from the Central Services Division.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS, 1979. 1980. 38 p. Paper. Free from the Copyright Office.

ARAB-WORLD NEWSPAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1980. 85 p. Paper. $3.50.

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $75 a year. Free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

THE BEST OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS 1964–1978. 1980. 90 p. $4.

BIOGRAPHY: THE ARTS. 1980. 68 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In print, braille, and on flexible disc.

BIOGRAPHY: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS. 1980. 88 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In print, braille, and on flexible disc.

[1] This is a list of titles issued during the fiscal year. For a more complete list see *Library of Congress Publications in Print Spring 1981*. Unless otherwise indicated, priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. CDS orders should be addressed to the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, and NLS/BPH orders to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20542. Other requests should be addressed to the division or office listed, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Payment must accompany all orders for priced publications. For foreign mailing of publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, one-fourth of the publication price should be added unless otherwise stated. Information Office and Cataloging Distribution Service prices include the cost of foreign and domestic mailing.

BLUE RIDGE HARVEST. A REGION'S FOLKLIFE IN PHOTOGRAPHS. 1981. 116 p. Paper. $4.75.

BRAILLE BOOK REVIEW. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In braille and in print.

BUCKAROOS IN PARADISE. 1979. 96 p. Paper. Information Office, $7.95.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Free from the Central Services Division. Monthly.

THE CANON LAW COLLECTION IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1981. 210 p. Cloth. $10.

CASSETTE BOOKS, 1979–1980. 1980. 522 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN. Paper. Free from the Cataloging Distribution Service. 3 issues.

A CENTURY OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1846–1946. 1980. 211 p. Cloth. $9.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, 1980: A LIST OF BOOKS FOR PRESCHOOL THROUGH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AGE. 1981. 16 p. Paper. $1.50.

CHINESE COOPERATIVE CATALOG. Cataloging Distribution Service, $300 a year. Bimonthly. In microfiche.

CLASSIFICATION [schedules].

Class B–BJ. *Philosophy, Psychology.* 3d ed. 1979. 250 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $10.

CREATIVITY: ITS MANY FACES. 1980. 24 p. Paper. Information Office, $2.50.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Paper. Single copy prices vary. $75 a session, $94.75 foreign.

96th Congress, 2d session. Two supplements and final issue.

FIRE INSURANCE MAPS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1981. 773 p. Cloth. $29.

THE FIRST BOOKLIST OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. A FACSIMILE. 1981. 16 p. Paper. Information Office, $3.

THE GEORGE KLEINE COLLECTION OF EARLY MOTION PICTURES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: A CATALOG. 1980. 270 p. Cloth. $11.

GRESHAM'S LAW: KNOWLEDGE OR INFORMATION? 1980. 12 p. Paper. Free from the Center for the Book.

HANDBOOK OF THE NEW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Reprinted 1980. 121 p. Paper. Information Office, $3.

THE INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF INFORMATION. 1981. 48 p. Paper. Free from the Center for the Book.

JAPANESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY. 1981. 402 p. Cloth. $13.

LC CLASSIFICATION—ADDITIONS AND CHANGES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $35 a year. Lists 199–202.

LETTERS OF DELEGATES TO CONGRESS, 1774–1789. Cloth.

Vol. 6. January 1–April 30, 1777. 1980. 760 p. $14.

Vol. 7. May 1–September 18, 1777. 1981. 749 p. $14.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ACQUISITIONS: MANUSCRIPT DIVISION 1979. 1981. 48 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FILING RULES. 1980. 112 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $5.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN. Paper. Free to publicly supported libraries from the Information Office. Weekly.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS MAIN READING ROOM REFERENCE COLLECTION: SUBJECT CATALOG. 1980. 1,236 p. Cloth. $28.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NAME HEADINGS WITH REFERENCES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $110 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 1980. 1981. 31 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT. Spring 1981. 72 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SELECTED PUBLICATIONS 1981. 1981. 44 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBRARY RESOURCES FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED: SUPPLEMENT: READERSHIP AND CIRCULATION, FY 1980. 1981. 34 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

LIBROS PARLANTES, 1980. 1980. 55 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In large print and on flexible disc.

LITERARY RECORDINGS. A CHECKLIST OF THE ARCHIVE OF RECORDED POETRY AND LITERATURE IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Revised, enlarged edition. 1981. 299 p. Paper. $7.50.

MAGAZINES. 1981. 40 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. 1980. 217 p. Cloth. $9.

MONOGRAPHIC SERIES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $215 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

MONTHLY CHECKLIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS. Paper. $21.90 a year.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Catalog series listing music holdings in braille, large print, and recorded formats. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Instructional Cassette Recordings Catalog. 1980. 73 p.

MUSIC, BOOKS ON MUSIC, AND SOUND RECORDINGS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $70 a year. Free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*. Semiannual.

A MUSIC LIBRARY FOR BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS. 1981. Brochure. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

THE MUSICAL MAINSTREAM. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In print, braille, and on cassette.

A NATIONAL PRESERVATION PROGRAM. PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLANNING CONFERENCE. 1980. 125 p. Paper. $4.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF MICROFORM MASTERS, 1980. 1981. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $110.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG. A cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $1,275 a year. 9 monthly issues, 3 quarterly issues, and annual cumulation.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS 1979, AND INDEX 1975–1979. 1980. 2 v. Cataloging Distribution Service, $90.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG REGISTER OF ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS 1979. 4 v. Cataloging Distribution Service, $225.

NEW SERIAL TITLES. A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. Supplement to the *Union List of Serials*, 3d ed. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $225 a year. 8 monthly issues, 4 quarterly issues, and cumulation.

NEW SERIAL TITLES—CLASSED SUBJECT ARRANGEMENT. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $65 a year. Monthly.

NEWS. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In print and braille.

NEWSPAPERS IN MICROFORM. Cataloging Distribution Service, $50.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED CURRENTLY IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1980. 46 p. Paper. $3.75.

ON THE HISTORY OF LIBRARIES AND SCHOLARSHIP. 1980. 26 p. Paper. Free from the Center for the Book.

THE OPENHEARTED AUDIENCE. TEN AUTHORS TALK ABOUT WRITING FOR CHILDREN. 1980. 198 p. Cloth. $9.

OVERSEAS OUTLOOK. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Quarterly.

PLANNING BARRIER FREE LIBRARIES: A GUIDE FOR RENOVATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARIES SERVING BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED READERS. 1981. Paper. 61 p. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. Paper. $9 a year.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AMERICAN BOOK COMMUNITY. 1981. 88 p. Paper. Information Office, $7.95.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1980. 464 p. Cloth. $12.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MICROFILMING MANUSCRIPTS. 1980. 21 p. Paper. $2.

THE STATE OF THE BOOK WORLD 1980. 1981. 32 p. Paper. Free from the Center for the Book.

SUBJECT CATALOG. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $935 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

SUPPLEMENT TO LC SUBJECT HEADINGS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $45 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

TALKING BOOK TOPICS. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. On flexible discs and in print (paper).

TEN FIRST STREET, SOUTHEAST. 1980. 102 p. Paper. $4.75.

THE TEXTBOOK IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. 1981. 55 p. Paper. Information Office, $5.95.

UPDATE. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In print and braille.

USSR AND EAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE. 4th ed. 1979. 87 p. Paper. $3.75.

VOLUNTEER REPAIR SERVICES. 1981. Brochure. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

VOLUNTEERS WHO PRODUCE BOOKS 1980. 1980. 74 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

THE WORLD ENCOMPASSED. 1981. 12 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

YOUNG ADULT FICTION. 1981. 98 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

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